the moſt diſtant thoughts of the throne. To this ſeveral perſons of high rank fell a ſacrifice. His exceſſive ſelf-conceit, and the high opinion he entertained of his own ſuperior wiſdom, though it was rather a ridiculous than a criminal paſſion, had the very worſt effects. It rendered him ſuſceptible, or rather greedy, of flattery, and highly pleaſed with praiſe, with which he was accoſted on all occaſions. The two great parties, the friends of the Pope and the favourers of the reformation, tried to exceed one another in the arts of flattery, and in a ſervile compliance with all his humours, which rendered him intolerably proud, obſtinate, and impatient of contradiction. This alſo increaſed his authority, ſubjected both theſe parties to his will, and put it in his power to do whatever he pleaſed. The court that was paid him by the two great rivals, the Emperor and the King of France, contributed ſtill further to inflame his pride; and, in ſpite of all his faults, it rendered him popular among his own ſubjects, who were pleaſed to ſee their ſovereign the arbiter of Europe. Though prodigality and avarice are oppoſite paſſions, they are often found in the ſame perſon; and Henry was both profuſe and covetous in the extreme. Of his prodigality, the immenſe ſums he ſquandered are a ſufficient proof; and his hiſtory affords many evidences of his avarice. At two different times he borrowed great ſums from many of his ſubjects, and procured acts from his ſervile parliaments, abſolving him from the obligation of repaying them, though he had given his creditors ſecurity under the privy ſeal. But of all his paſſions, his anger was the moſt terrible. When he conceived a jealouſy or diſlike of any perſons, their ruin was reſolved; no ſubmiſſions, no ſupplications, no interceſſions, no evidences of their innocence, could ſave them from deſtruction. In a word the character he is ſaid to have given of himſelf, "That he had never ſpared a man in his anger, nor a woman in his luſt," ſeems to be two well founded; and they are not inexcuſable who have denominated him a tyrant, if they had not forgotten to add, that he was poſſeſſed of many valuable accompliſhments; capable, at times, of generous and laudable actions, and of kind affections; and that he had been an inſtrument, in the hand of Providence, of much good to his ſubjects and their poſterity, by diſſolving their connection with the court and church of Rome.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRESS AND EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

HER attire was as follows: On her head was a dreſſing of lawn, edged with bone lace, a pomander chain, and an *Agnus Dei* about her neck, a crucifix in her hand, a pair of beads at her girdle, with a golden croſs at the end of them; a veil of lawn faſtened to the caule, bowed out with wyre, and edged about with bone lace. Her gown was of black ſattin, printed, with a train and long ſleeves to the ground, a ſet of acorn buttons of jet, trimmed with pearl, and ſhort ſleeves of black ſatin, and her petticoat ſkirt of crimſon velvet; her ſhoes of Spaniſh leather, the rough ſide outward; a pair of green ſilk garters; her nether ſtockings worſted, coloured, watched, clocked with ſilver, and edged on the top with ſilver, and next her legs a pair of Jerſey hoſe, white.

The two executioners having kneeled down, and deſired her to forgive them her death; ſhe anſwered, "I forgive you with all my heart; for I hope this day ſhall put an end to all my troubles."—Then they, with her two women, helping her up, began to diſrobe her, and ſhe laid her cruſix upon the ſtool. One of the executioners took from her neck her *Agnus Dei*, but ſhe laid hold of it, ſaying ſhe would give it to one of her women, and withal told the executioner that he ſhould have money for it. Then ſhe ſuffered them, with her two women, to take off the chain of pomander beads and all her other apparel, and immediately with a kind of gladneſs and ſmiling, began to make herſelf ready, putting on a pair of ſleeves with her own hands, (which the two executioners had before

rudely pulled off,) with ſuch ſpeed, as if ſhe had longed to have been out of this world.

During all theſe actions of diſrobing the ſaid Queen, ſhe never altered her countenance, but ſmiling, as it were at it, ſaid, "She never had ſuch grooms before to make her unready, nor never did take off her cloaths before ſuch a company." At length ſhe being unattired and unapparelled of ſuch and of ſo much of her attire and apparel as was convenient, ſaving her petticoat and girdle, her two women looking upon her, burſt out in a very great ſhrieking, and crying, and lamentation; and, when their their ſhrieking began to decline, they croſſed themſelves and prayed in Latin.

Then the ſaid Queen, turning herſelf to them, and ſeeing them in ſuch a mournful and lamentable plight, embraced them, and ſaid theſe words in French: *Ne cry vous jay pro me for vous,*" and ſo croſſed and kiſſed them, and deſired them to pray for her and not to be ſo mouraful; "for," ſaid ſhe, "this day, I truſt, ſhall end your miſtreſs's ſufferings." Then, with a ſmiling countenance, ſhe turned herſelf to her men ſervants, Melville and the reſt, ſtanding upon a bench near the ſcaffold, who were ſometimes weeping, ſometimes crying out aloud, and continually croſſing themſelves, and praying in Latin. And the Queen (thus turned unto them) did herſelf croſs them, and bade them farewell, and prayed them to pray for her, even to the laſt hour. This done, one of her women having *Corpus Chriſti cloth,* lapped it up three-corner-wiſe, kiſſed it, and put it over the face of her Queen and miſtreſs, and pinned it faſt on the carlo of her head.

Then they two mournfully departed from her; and ſhe kneeled down upon the cuſhion, at which time very reſolutely, and without any token of the fear of death, ſhe repeated aloud, in Latin, this pſalm, "*In te Domine confido,*" &c. Then groping for the block, ſhe laid down her head, putting her chain over her back with both her hands, which holding there, had been cut off, had they not been eſpied. Then ſhe laid herſelf upon the block moſt quietly, and, ſtretching out her arms and legs, cried out, "*In manus tuus Domine,*" three or four times. At laſt, while one of the executioners held her ſtraitly with one of his hands, the other gave her two ſtrokes with an axe before he did cut off her head, and left a griſtle behind. At which time ſhe made very ſmall noiſe, and ſtirred not any part of herſelf from the place where ſhe lay.

The executioner who cut off her head, lifted it up, and ſaid, "God ſave the Queen." Then her dreſſing of lawn fell from her head, which appeared as if ſhe had been ſeventy years old, her face being in a moment ſo much altered from the form which ſhe had when ſhe was alive: few could remember her by her dead face. Her lips ſtirred up and down almoſt a quarter of an hour after her head was cut off.

From a MS. in Mr Aſhmole's Library.

ACCOUNT OF THE MARCH OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY FROM THE CITY OF TONG-TCHEW, IN CHINA, TO THE PALACE OF YEUMEN-MAN-YEUMEN.

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF PEKIN, AND SOME PARTICULARS OF THE CUSTOMS AND MANNERS OF THE CHINESE.

AT two o'clock, in the morning of Wedneſday, the 21ſt of Auguſt 1793 the *general* was beat through all the courts of the houſe, as a ſignal for the ſuite to prepare for their departure. After an haſty breakfaſt, the whole of the embaſſy was ready to proceed on their journey. The ſoldiers were firſt marched off to covered waggons provided for them; the ſervants then followed, and were received into ſimilar machines; the gentlemen of the ſuite next proceeded in light carts drawn by a ſingle horſe. Lord Macartney, Sir George Staunton, and Mr Plumb the interpreter, were conveyed in palanquins, which were each of them borne by four men.

The vehicles which carried the ſoldiers and ſervants were common hired carts, drawn by four horſes, unequally coupled together, and covered with ſtraw matting

matting. The harneſs, if it may deſerve that name, was made of rope and cordage. The ſingle-horſe carts were covered with blue nankeen, and had doors of lattice work lined with the ſame ſtuff: the drivers walked by the ſide of them.

At four o'clock this proceſſion was in motion, which conſiſted of ſixty carts for the ſoldiers and ſervants, and twenty for the conveyance of the gentlemen belonging to the ſuite, excluſive of carts for the private baggage, and the coolies, or porters, employed to carry the preſents and heavy baggage, which were conveyed on their ſhoulders; four hundred of whom were employed on this extraordinary occaſion.

The day of our journey from Tong-tchew to Pekin was, I doubt not, a matter of general notification, from the prodigious concourſe of people who abſolutely covered the road; and, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of the mandarins to keep it clear, the preſſure of the crowd was ſometimes ſo great, that we were obliged to halt at times, for at leaſt a quarter of an hour, to prevent the accidents which might otherwiſe have happened, from the paſſage of the carts amid this continual and innumerable throng. I cannot but add, to the obſtacles which we received from the curioſity of the Chineeſe people, ſome ſmall degree of mortification, at the kind of impreſſion our appearance ſeemed to make on them: for they no ſooner obtained a ſight of any of us, than they univerſally burſt out into loud ſhouts of laughter: and I muſt acknowledge, that we did not, at this time, wear the appearance of people, who were arrived in this country, in order to obtain, by every means of addreſs and preposſeſſion, thoſe commercial privileges, and political diſtinctions, which no other nation has had the art or power to accompliſh.

At Kiyeng-Foo, which is about nine miles from Tong-tchew, the whole embaſſy of all ranks alighted from their reſpective carriages: here the inferior department found tables ſpread for their refreſhment in an open yard, but covered, at the ſame time, with great plenty of cold meats, tea, fruits, &c. while the upper departments were ſerved with their regale in ſome adjoining rooms of a very miſerable appearance.

Before the proceſſion re-commenced its progreſs, the conducting mandarin, with his uſual attention, ordered ſome joau, a harſh ſour white wine, to be offered to the attendants of the embaſſy, to fortify their ſtomachs, as a conſiderable time might probably elapſe before they would obtain any further refreſhment: we were then ſummoned to prepare for our departure, when a ſcene of confuſion and diſturbance took place among ourſelves, which, whatever its real effects might have been, was not calculated at leaſt to give any very favourable impreſſion of the manners and diſpoſition of the Engliſh nation. In ſhort, from the crowd of people aſſembled to ſee us, the neglect of a previous arrangement, and diſtribution of the carts, together with the inconſiderate eagerneſs to ſet off among ourſelves, it was a matter of conſiderable difficulty for the mandarins to aſſign the people to their reſpective vehicles.

At eight o'clock we took our leave of the town of Kiyeng-Foo, which is a very conſiderable and extenſive place: the ſtreets are broad and unpaved, and the houſes are built altogether of wood. The ſhops made a very pleaſing appearance, and ſeemed to be well furniſhed with their reſpective commodities.

Of the country, which occupies the few miles from this place to Pekin, I have little to ſay, as the crowds of people that ſurrounded us, either intercepted the view, or diſtracted our attention.

At noon we approached the ſuburbs of the capital of China, and I cannot but feel ſome degree of regret, that no alteration was made in the ordinary travelling, and ſhabby appearance, of the embaſſy, on ſuch an important occaſion. On entering the ſuburbs, we paſſed beneath ſeveral very beautiful triumphal arches, elegantly painted, and enriched with various fanciful ornaments. Theſe ſuburbs are very extenſive; the houſes are of wood, the greater part of them two ſtories in height, and their fronts painted in various colours. The ſhops

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are not only commodious for their reſpective purpoſes, but have a certain grandeur in their appearance, that is enlivened by the very pretty manner in which the articles of the reſpective magazines are diſplayed to the view of the public, either to diſtinguiſh the trade, or to tempt the purchaſer.

We proceeded gradually through ſpacious ſtreets, which were paved on either ſide for the convenience of foot paſſengers. The whole way was lined with ſoldiers, and, indeed, without ſuch a regulation, it would have been impoſſible for the carriages to have proceeded, from the crowd that attended us.

At two o'clock we arrived at the gates of the grand imperial city of Pekin, with very little ſemblance of diplomatic figure or importance: in ſhort, for I cannot help repeating the ſentiment, the appearance of the ambaſſador's attendants, both with reſpect to the ſhabbineſs of their dreſs, and the vehicles which conveyed them, bore a greater reſemblance to the removal of paupers to their pariſhes in England, than the expected dignity of the repreſentative of a great and powerful monarch.

Pekin, or as the natives pronounce it, Pitchen, the metropolis of the Chineſe empire, is ſituated in 116 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between 40 and 41 degrees of north latitude. It is defended by a wall that incloſes a ſquare ſpace of about 12 leagues in circumference: there is a grand gate in the centre of each angle, and as many leſſer ones at each corner of the wall: they are ſtrongly arched, and fortified by a ſquare building, or tower, of ſeven ſtories, that ſprings from the top of the gateway; the ſides of which are ſtrengthened by a parapet wall, with port-holes for ordnance. The windows of this building are of wood, and painted to imitate the muzzle of a great gun, which is ſo exactly repreſented, that the deception is not diſcoverable but on a very near approach: there are nine of theſe windows to each ſtory on the front toward the ſuburbs. Theſe gates are double; the firſt arch of which is very ſtrongly built of a kind of free-ſtone, and not of marble, as has been related by ſome writers: the depth of it is about thirty feet, and in the middle of the entrance is a very ſtrong door of ſix inches thick, and fortified with iron bolts: this archway leads to a large ſquare which contains the barracks for ſoldiers, conſiſting of mean wooden houſes of two ſtories: on turning to the left, the ſecond gateway is ſeen, whoſe arch is of the ſame dimenſions and appearance as that already deſcribed, but without the tower.

At each of the principal gates there is a ſtrong guard of ſoldiers, with ſeveral pieces of ordnance placed on each ſide of the inner entrance. Theſe gates are opened at the dawn of day, and ſhut at ten o'clock at night, after which hour all communication with the city from the ſuburbs is impracticable; nor will they be opened on any pretence, or occaſion whatever, without a ſpecial order from the principal mandarin of the city. The four leſſer gates are defended by a ſmall fort built on the wall, which is always guarded by a body of troops.

The wall is about thirty feet high, and ten feet in breadth on the top: the foundation is of ſtone, and appears about two feet from the ſurface of the earth: the upper part is of brick, and gradually diminiſhes from the bottom to the top. This wall is defended by outworks and batteries, at ſhort diſtances from each other; each of them being ſtrengthened by a ſmall fort, though none of the fortifications are garriſoned but thoſe which are attached to the gates; and though there is a breaſt-work of three feet high, with port-holes for cannon, which crowns the whole length of the wall, there is not a ſingle gun mounted upon it. The diſtance from the ſouth gate where we entered, to the eaſt gate, through which we paſſed out of the city, comprehends, on the moſt moderate computation, a courſe of ten miles. The principal ſtreets are equally ſpacious and convenient, being one hundred and forty feet in breadth, and of great length, but are only paved on each ſide for foot paſſengers. The police of the city, however, ſpares no pains to keep the middle part clean, and free from all kind of nuiſance.

Though the houſes at Pekin are low and

and mean, when conſidered with reſpect to ſize and domeſtic accommodation, their exterior appearance is very handſome and elegant, as the Chineſe take a great pride in beautifying the fronts of their ſhops and dwellings; the upper part of the former is ornamented with a profuſion of golden characters; and on the roofs of the latter are frequently galleries, rich in painting and other decoration; where numerous parties of women are ſeen to amuſe themſelves according to the faſhion of the country. The pillars, which are erected before the doors of the ſhops, are gilded and painted, having a flag fixed at the top, whoſe characters ſpecify the name and buſineſs of the owner: tables are alſo ſpread with commodities, and lines attached to theſe pillars are hung with them.

I obſerved a great number of butchers ſhops whoſe mode of cutting up their meat reſembles our own; nor can the markets of London boaſt a better ſupply of fleſh than is to be found in Pekin. My curioſity induced me to inquire the prices of their meat, and on my entering the ſhop, I ſaw, on a ſtall before it, an earthen ſtove, with a gridiron placed upon it; and on my employing a variety of ſigns to obtain the information I wanted, the butcher inſtantly began to cut off ſmall thin ſlices of meat, about the ſize of a crown piece, and broiled as faſt as I could eat them. I took about a dozen of theſe ſlices, which might altogether weigh ſeven or eight ounces; and when I paid him, which I did by giving him a ſtring of caxee, or ſmall coin, he pulled off, as I ſuppoſe, the amount of his demand, which was one conderon, or ten caxee, the only current money in the empire. I ſaw numbers of people in other butchers ſhops, as I paſſed along, regaling themſelves with beef and mutton in the ſame manner.

The houſes for porcelain utenſils and ornaments are peculiarly attractive, having a row of broad ſhelves, ranged above each other, on the front of their ſhops, on which they diſpoſe the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of their trade in a manner full of fancy and effect.

Beſide the variety of trades which are ſtationary in this great city, there are many thouſands of its inhabitants who cry their goods about, as we ſee in our own metropolis. There are alſo great numbers of hawkers and pedlars, who go about with bags ſtrapped on their ſhoulders like a knapſack, which contain various kinds of ſtuff goods, the folds of which are expoſed to view. In ſelling theſe ſtuffs, they uſe the cubit meaſure of ſixteen inches. Barbers alſo are ſeen running about the ſtreets in great plenty, with every inſtrument known in this country for ſhaving the head and cleanſing the ears. This trade, in China, may be pronounced a very profitable one, becauſe every man muſt be ſhaved on a part of the head where it is impoſſible to ſhave himſelf. In ſeveral of the ſtreets I ſaw perſons engaged in ſelling off goods by auction: the auctioneer ſtood on a platform, ſurrounded with the various articles he had to ſell; he delivered himſelf in a loud and bawling manner, but the ſmiling countenances of the audience, which was the only language I could interpret, ſeemed to expreſs the entertainment they received from his harangue.

At each end of the principal ſtreets, for there are no ſquares in Pekin, there is a large gateway fancifully painted, with a handſome roof coloured and varniſhed; beneath which the name of the ſtreet is written in golden characters: theſe arches terminate the nominal ſtreet, or otherwiſe there would be ſtreets in ſome parts of the city of at leaſt five miles in length, which are formed into ſeveral diviſions by theſe gateways.

The narrow ſtreets are encloſed at each end with ſmall lattice gates, which are always ſhut during the night; but all the conſiderable ſtreets are guarded both night and day by ſoldiers, who wear ſwords by their ſides, and carry long whips in their hands, to clear the ſtreets of any inconvenient throng of people, and to chaſtiſe ſuch as are refractory in ordinary decorum or good behaviour.

Notwithſtanding the vaſt extent of this place, there is little or no variety in their houſes, as I have before obſerved, but in the colours with which they are painted; they are in reality nothing better than temporary booths, erected entirely

tirely for exterior ſhew, and without any view to ſtrength or durability. It is very rare, indeed, to ſee a houſe of more than one ſtory, except ſuch as belong to mandarins, and even thoſe are covered, as it were, by the walls which riſe above every houſe or building in Pekin, except a lofty pagoda, and the imperial palace.

There are no carriages ſtanding in the ſtreets for the convenience of the inhabitants, like our hackney coaches in London: the higher claſſes of people keep palanquins, and others of leſs diſtinction have covered carts drawn by a horſe or mule.

The opinion, that the Chineſe women are excluded from the view of ſtrangers, has very little, if any, foundation, as among the immenſe crowd aſſembled to ſee the cavalcade of the Engliſh embaſſy, one fourth of the whole at leaſt were women; a far greater proportion of that ſex than is to be ſeen in any concourſe of people whom curioſity aſſembles in our own country: and if the idea is founded in truth, that curioſity is a peculiar characteriſtic of the female diſpoſition in Europe, I ſhall preſume to ſay, that, from the eagerneſs which we obſerved in the looks of the Chineſe women as we paſſed by them, that the quality which has juſt been mentioned is equally prevalent among the fair ones of Aſia.

The women, we ſaw on our paſſage through Pekin, poſſeſſed, in general, great delicacy of feature, and fair ſkins by nature, with which, however, they are not content, and therefore whiten them with coſmetics; they likewiſe employ vermilion, but in a manner wholly different from the application of rouge among our European ladies, for they mark the middle of their lips with it by a ſtripe of its deepeſt colour, which, without pretending to reaſon upon it, certainly heightened the effect of their features. Their eyes are very ſmall, but powerfully brilliant, and their arms extremely long and ſlender.

When we had paſſed through the eaſtern gate of the city, ſome confuſion having ariſen among the baggage carts, the whole proceſſion was obliged to halt. Perceiving a number of women in the crowd that ſurrounded us, I ventured to approach them; and, addreſſing them with the Chineſe word *Chou au*, (or beautiful) they appeared to be extremely diverted, and gathering round me, but with an air of great modeſty and politeneſs, they examined the make and form of my clothes, as well as the texture of the materials of which they were compoſed. When the carts began to move off, I took leave of theſe obliging females by a gentle ſhake of the hand, which they tendered to me with the moſt graceful affability; nor did the men, who were preſent, appear to be at all diſſatisfied with my conduct. It appears, therefore, that the jealouſy attributed ſo univerſally to the Chineſe men, is not a predominant quality, at leaſt, in the capital of the empire.

Among other objects which we ſaw in our way, and did not fail to attract our notice, was a funeral proceſſion, which proved to be a very ſtriking and ſolemn ſpectacle: the coffin was covered by a canopy decorated with curtains of ſattin, enriched with gold and flowers, and hung with eſcutcheons: it was placed on a large bier or platform, and carried by at leaſt fifty or ſixty men, who ſupported it on their ſhoulders with long bamboos croſſing each other, marching eight abreaſt with a ſlow and ſolemn ſtep. A band of muſic immediately followed, playing a kind of dirge, which was not without a mixture of pleaſing tunes: the relations and friends of the deceaſed perſon then followed, arrayed in black and white dreſſes.

Having paſſed through the eaſtern ſuburbs of the city, we entered into a rich and beautiful country, when a ſhort ſtage of about four miles brought us to one of the Emperor's palaces named Yeu-men-man-yeumen, where we arrived about five o'clock in the afternoon, oppreſſed with fatigue from the extreme heat of the day, and the various impediments which obſtructed our paſſage, ariſing from the immenſe crowds of people, that may be ſaid to have filled up the whole way from Tong-tchew to this place, a journey of thirty miles.

Narrative of the Britiſh Embaſſy, by Æneas Anderſon.

DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 222.)

DIALOGUE II.

Swift, a Bookſeller, and *Mercury.*

Bookſeller. TO enjoy *in future* the company of a gentleman, whoſe *conſequential* character, *in the literary line*, I have long *made up my mind upon*, is a pleaſure which I *ſet great ſtore by*, though obtained by the loſs of my exiſtence.

Swift. Pray, friend, where did you learn your Engliſh?

Bookſ. I was born and bred in London, and of ſuch *marked* regularity in my *line of conduct*, that no man could charge me with a ſingle act of *inciviſm*, or any thing that *went* to the *diſorganization* of the ſociety of which I was a member. I ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a *tip-top* bookſeller, and have often heard the moſt learned authors diſcuſs points of literature. I have ſeen them, ſir, for hours, *on their legs*, and *going into a variety of matter*. The deuce is in it, if I do not ſpeak Engliſh of the very neweſt and beſt pattern.

Swift. In what part of the town did your learned authors find kennels and dunghills to wade into the way you mention? Fleetditch, I am told, is now very decent; and has not half that variety of filthy matter, dead cats and dogs, drowned puppies, and ſlinking ſprats *, which it formerly had. But firſt of all, friend, what was your laſt employment in the other world?

Bookſ. In place of *negativing* your queſtions as *inimical*, though I own that at *this firſt bluſh of the buſineſs* they appear ſo, I ſhall be happy, *on the inſtant*, to *meet your ideas*, and *narrate* what you *deſiderate*, not doubting of being *well heard*.

Swift. Sir, I am not deaf now, as I was in the other world; I ſhall hear you well enough, if you ſpeak diſtinctly. I aſk, what trade you followed?

Bookſ. You mean, I ſuppoſe, in what *profeſſional line* I was bred. I hinted already, that my employment was to *bring forward* to the view of the public *at large* the *ideas* of the learned; in other words, I was in the typographical and *bookſelling lines*; and I am *free to ſay*, that in both *lines* my *line of conduct* was *indicative* of *exactitude* to a *degree*. I *netted*, ſir, although my *expenditures* were not ſmall, ſo conſiderable a ſum, that, on the *demiſe* of my wife, who *reſigned her exiſtence* about a year ago, I *ſported ſables* in my own *gig and pair*. I *had in contemplation* a ſeat *in the Commons*; but—

Swift. So; you were a bookſeller. In my time, however, the idea of a learned man could have been comprehended by the *large public*, or the *public at large* (how did you call it, pray?) without the help of an interpreter. But, perhaps, I did not take your meaning.

Bookſ. Dear ſir, what *unfounded ideas* you *bring forward!* You take me up *on a ground* entirely different from that on which I intended to *meet you*. I have formerly *ſet ſtore by you*; having heard you *held forth* as one who had ſecured the *marked* approbation of many. You ſeem inclined to *maltreat* me; but have ſaid nothing that *militates* againſt me as a *profeſſional* man, or *goes* to *ſubſtantiate* any charge *inimical* to my character. And ſince you are pleaſed to be *provocative*, I am *bold to ſay*, that ſome of our beſt critics *ſcout* and *reprobate* your yahoos, with the moſt *marked* energy; complain, that they *feel* ſqueamiſh when they think of them; and *have the idea*, that deſcriptions of that *deſcription* can be agreeable to readers of no *deſcription*. I have heard one author, whoſe name has long been *inregiſtrated* in the annals of literature, affirm, that they are *diſguſting to civilization*. A juſtice of peace of my acquaintance *committed himſelf*—

Swift. The deuce he did! The laws, as well as the language of England, muſt be greatly changed of late years. Go on, ſir, perhaps I may at laſt underſtand you.

Bookſ. I ſay, the juſtice *committed himſelf*, that he would prove your diction, as well as imagery, to be low and vulgar; that it has nothing of the *ton* in it, no long ſonorous phraſeologies, no appearance of your being *converſative* in ancient or

* See Swift's deſcription of a city ſhower.

or foreign language; nothing, in a word, but what the common people may underſtand, as well as the moſt learned men in the kingdom.

Swift. Was there ever ſuch a fellow? Hark you, ſir, do you know whom you ſpeak to, or what you are ſpeaking?

Bookſ Moſt *decidedly*, ſir; but, *fellow me! no fellows*, if you pleaſe. Your writings, however great their *publicity* may once have been, *have had their day;* they are now a *boar*, ſir, a mere *boar!* I *took more money* laſt winter by the *Sorrows of Werter*, than I have *taken* by a ſeven years ſale of the lucubrations of Swift.

Swift. Werter! What is that?

Bookſ. Have you never heard of Werter? What an illiterate out-of-the-way world is this! You can have no *faſhion* among you: nothing *clever* or *ſentimental*, nothing that *implicates reciprocity* of the finer feelings. Why, ſir, Werter is one of the moſt *eventual* and *impreſſive* of all our *novel* novels; the demand there is for it *out bounds* your comprehenſion. You ſmile; but what I ſay is a *truiſm*. If you would *be agreeable* to hear, I would give you a *ſtatement* of ſome particulars. Werter is a true hero, and in his *line of conduct*, as a perſon of the higheſt honour and faſhion, moſt *correct;* though a German by birth, he muſt have kept the beſt company in France; and ſo extraordinary a ſcholar, that he actually carried a Homer, a Greek Homer, ſir, in his pocket. But misfortune *ingurgitated* him in the very loweſt ebb of diſtreſs. His affections were *captured* by a neighbouring gentleman's lady, with whom he wiſhed to have a *ſentimental arrangement*, a little *flirtation*—(you underſtand me) an *affair of gallantry*, I mean; and whoſe cruelty *fractured* the good young man's heart, and made him *temeriouſly* put a termination to his *exiſtence*.

Swift. (*to* Mercury *entering.*) You come in good time, Mercury. Our friend Horace ſays you were famous in your day for eloquence; perhaps you may be able to interpret ſome of this learned perſon's gibberiſh. He was ſpeaking of one Werter.

Mer. I overheard all that paſſed, ſo you need not recapitulate. Thoſe ſame Sorrows of Werter I have ſeen. Werter tried to corrupt his neighbour's wife, and not wholly without ſucceſs; but, finding the lady not quite ſo forward as he wiſhed, he left her in a rage, blew out his brains with a piſtol, and (if we may believe ſome men of rhime, who have been whimpering on the occaſion) went incontinently to heaven.

Swift. Is it poſſible that ſo ſilly a tale can be popular?

Mer. It is poſſible, for it is true; or, as this gentleman would perhaps ſay, is a *truiſm*.

Swift. I am glad I have got out of that vile world. It was in my time ſo bad, that I fooliſhly thought it could not be worſe; but now it muſt have renounced both common honeſty and common ſenſe. But whence comes it that I underſtand ſo little of this man's Engliſh?

Mer. Would you have Engliſhmen of the preſent age ſpeak the language of Queen Anne's reign?

Swift. Certainly. Why did Addiſon, and I, and ſome others, take ſo much pains to improve and fix the Engliſh tongue? Should we have done that, think you, if we had imagined that, in ſo ſhort a time, it would be ſo miſerably altered and debaſed? But who are they who thus take it upon them to diſfigure the language, and by ſo doing to diſcredit the literature of England? Not, ſurely, the moſt reſpectable part of the community. Men of true learning and good judgment are anxious to preſerve the purity of language. Thoſe barbarous idioms I take to be the manufacture of illiterate and affected perſons, who miſtake grimace for elegance, and aſſume the appearance of learning, becauſe they know nothing of its reality.

Mer. You are a pretty good gueſſer, my old friend. But you muſt know there is now, in the world you left, a moſt vehement rage of innovation in language, government, religion, and every thing elſe. That a thing is new, is now a ſufficient recommendation, however inconvenient it may be, however unnatural and unſeemly; nay the more unnatural it is, the better chance it has of coming into faſhion. On the Britiſh ſtage, with infinite

finite applauſe, young and beautiful actreſſes perform ſometimes the parts of highwaymen; and ſome ſinging actors ſquall in an affected voice reſembling, and intended to imitate, that of women: the moſt humorous dramatic pieces are frittered away into ſongs; and I ſhould not be ſurprized to hear, that henceforth Miranda and Juliet are to be perſonated by grim viſaged grenadiers ſeven feet high, and Falſtaff by a ſlender miſs juſt entered her teens; that Hotſpur and Henry of Monmouth are to fight to the tune of Lillibullera; and that Hamlet and Cato will ſing their reſpective ſoliloquies in a dance, accompanied with a Scotch bagpipe. Similar remarks I could make on other public exhibitions. The pulp—

Swift. We will, if you pleaſe, defer thoſe to another opportunity. In the mean time, I wiſh to hear more particulars of the degeneracy of the Engliſh tongue, and of the principles on which it ſeems to have been conducted. It is a ſubject, you know, which engaged my attention not a little, while I was on the earth.

Mer. Would you have me give you the arrangement and natural hiſtory of chaos? However, though I cannot pretend to enter minutely into ſo complex a buſineſs, I ſhall offer a few directions, which would enable you, if you were ſo diſpoſed, to make Engliſh *of the neweſt and beſt pattern* as well nearly as this learned bookſeller.—My firſt rule is a very comprehenſive one: "Avoid ſhort words as much as poſſible, however ſignificant and well-ſounding, eſpecially if they be of Engliſh or Saxon original, and univerſally underſtood; and, in order to raiſe admiration of your learning, uſe, in their ſtead, longer words derived from the Greek, Latin, or French. Inſtead of life, new, wiſh for, take, plunge, &c. you muſt ſay *exiſtence*, *novel*, *deſiderate*, *capture*, *ingurgitate*, &c. as, a fever put an end to his *exiſtence*——

Swift. But that would mean—annihilated him both body and ſoul.

Mer. True; but language is not now thought the worſe for being ambiguous; and ambiguity of manner is not in leſs requeſt than ambiguity of phraſe: it is conſidered as a proof of conſummate urbanity, when a writer, even a writer of hiſtory, and of ancient hiſtory too, ſo diſguiſes himſelf, that his reader cannot find out whether he be in jeſt or earneſt. Beſides, I need not tell you, that, by many genteel people, death and annihilation are ſuppoſed to be the ſame thing.

Swift. Proceed, if you pleaſe.

Mer. Inſtead of a new faſhion, you would do well to ſay—a *novel* faſhion; for this looks like French, and this by the common people will not be underſtood. For the ſame reaſon, and to ſhew your ſkill in the Latin tongue, ſay, not—I wiſh to be quiet, but—I *deſiderate* quietneſs, or rather *quietude*: and you muſt on no account ſpeak of taking the enemy's ſhips, towns, guns, or baggage; it muſt be *capturing*. About 20 years ago, when this word was imported, I heard a ſurly Engliſh ghoſt remark, that ſince his countrymen had learned to talk of *capturing* ſhips, they ſeemed to have loſt the art of taking them; but Rodney and Hood have ſince proved that he was miſtaken.

Swift. You mentioned *plunge* as an unfaſhionable verb.

Mer. Ingurgitate is more genteel; becauſe it is long, uncommon, and ſonorous, and to thoſe who have no Latin utterly unintelligible. He was *ingurgitated in the loweſt ebb of diſtreſs* is fine language.

Swift. Ebb, that muſt mean *abatement* of diſtreſs.

Mer. Formerly it might have been ſo; but you may now ſee *loweſt ebb* uſed for *greateſt depth*, and it is thought elegant, becauſe new. I know not whether I mentioned *ſort* and *kind* as unfaſhionable nouns; they are quite vulgar: *deſcription* being longer, and of Latin original, is thought much better than either, whatever harſhneſs or confuſion it may occaſion. Our friend the bookſeller gave a good example, when he ſaid, of your deſcription of the yahoos, that deſcriptions of that *deſcription* can be agreeable to readers of no *deſcription*. But of this part of the ſubject we have had enough. Proceed we now, therefore, to rule the ſecond, which is this: "Al-

ways, when you can, prefer figurative to proper expreſſion, and be not nice in the choice of your figures, nor give yourſelf much trouble about their conſiſtency."

Swift. That is juſt the contrary of what I uſed to recommend. A few examples, if you pleaſe.

Mer. Inſtead of—He ſpoke an hour on various topics, you muſt ſay—*He was an hour upon his legs, and went into a variety of matter:* an idiom which is now very common, and much admired; becauſe it is *figurative, verboſe,* and *ambiguous:* three qualities of ſtyle, which are now, among faſhionable writers and ſpeakers, indiſpenſable. Inſtead of—He undervalues his enemies—ſay, *He ſets no ſtore by his enemies,* or rather *he ſets no ſtore by thoſe who are inimical to him. Inimical* is a great favourite, though they who uſe it are not yet agreed about the pronounciation of it. It came in at the ſame time with the verb *capture,* and from the ſame quarter. Unfriendly and hoſtile muſt both give place to *inimical:* the former, becauſe it is mere Engliſh; the latter, becauſe, though of Latin original, it is univerſally underſtood. Inſtead of—At firſt view, you muſt ſay—*At the firſt Huſh of the buſineſs. Hold out* is a figurative phraſe of very general uſe: every imaginable conception of the human mind is now ſuppoſed to have hands and arms for holding out ſomething. Letters from Spain *hold out* an *inimical* appearance: This plan or idea *holds out* great advantages: Diſtreſs of mind is *held out* by phyſicians as the cauſe of his bad health. But I ſee you grow impatient, and I ſhall go on to my third rule, of which I gave a hint already. "Avoid conciſeneſs, and uſe as many words as poſſible." When you ſpeak of a man's conduct, you muſt always call it, *his line of conduct;* and inſtead of an authentic narrative—you muſt ſay, a narrative *marked with authenticity.* Indeed, the words *line, meet, marked, feel, go,* and ſome others, may be uſed on all occaſions, whether they have meaning or not; as—He was received with *marked* applauſe, *marked* inſult, *marked* contempt, *marked* admiration: *meet* your wiſhes, *meet* your arguments, *meet* your ſupport, *meet* your ideas, *meet* your feelings, *meet* you on any ground, &c. Then as to *line*—every thing is now a *line.* You muſt not ſay, he is in the army, but, he is in the *military line,* or in the *army line;* nor, he is bred to buſineſs, but, he is bred in a *profeſſional line.* So, inſtead of, he is a hair-dreſſer, clergyman, printer, perfumer, merchant, fiſher-man, &c. you will be laughed at if you do not ſay, he is in the *hair-dreſſing line, in the clerical line, in the printing line, in the perfumery line, in the mercantile line, in the fiſhing line,* &c. *Feel* has become ſo faſhionable, that your old Engliſh ſubſtantive verbs, *am* and *be* are in danger of being forgotten. Inſtead of—I am anxious, I am afraid, I am diſappointed, I am warm, I am ſick, he is bold, they are aſhamed, the room is damp, the room is cold, &c. you muſt ſay, I *feel* anxious, I *feel* afraid, I *feel* diſappointed, I *feel* warm, I *feel* ſick, he *feels* bold, they *feel* aſhamed, the room *feels* damp, the day *feels* cold, &c. his arguments *went to* prove, &c. Accounts from Spain *go to* ſay that, &c.: This, becauſe more verboſe, is thought more elegant than—Accounts from Spain ſay—his arguments proved, &c.

Swift. Thoſe people ſeem to be put to hard ſhifts to make their books and ſpeeches long and enigmatical. But ſurely ſuch affectation cannot be univerſal.

Mer. It is not. In the Britiſh ſenate, and in ſome Britiſh pulpits, you might hear ſtrains of eloquence that would do honour to Demoſthenes, and tranſcend the abilities of Tillotſon and Biſhop Taylor. You formerly admired Bolingbroke as a ſpeaker, but were you to hear Mr P——

Swift. Bolingbroke was a ſhallow fellow, though I own he impoſed on Pope and me; but, on a better, wiſer, and more learned man than either of us, I mean Arbuthnot, he did not impoſe: the Doctor underſtood him well. Bolingbroke's oſtentation kept his ignorance out of ſight, and becauſe he was poſitive, we thought him penetrating. He could turn a ſentence ſo as to make it ſound well; but it was all *words, words,* as Hamlet ſays. For my part, you know

I never valued thoſe modulated periods, as I think your critics call them; brevity, ſimplicity, and proper words in proper places, form, in my opinion, the perfection of eloquence. But I interrupt you.

Mer. I mentioned the neceſſity which an Engliſh writer, who aims at popularity, is now under, of uſing long words: I ought to have added, that it is alſo thought genteel ſometimes to ſhorten ordinary expreſſions. For *reformation* every body now ſays *reform*; this being French, and the other vile old Engliſh: inſtead of—for their future, it is faſhionable to ſay *in future*; and beautiful (or ugly) *to a degree*, inſtead of—to a great degree. The laſt example has alſo the advantage of being elegant on account of its ambiguity: as the following very faſhionable phraſes have, of being not merely ambiguous, but unintelligible: he *ſported fable, ſcouted the idea, nettled a cool thouſand*, has not *made up his mind*, &c.

Swift. Theſe indeed are ſuch jargon, that I can make nothing of them. But I ſuppoſe they hardly deſerve interpretation.

Mer. In elyſium they do not deſerve it: but in Great Britain you would be ſtared at as a prodigy of ignorance and ruſticity, if you ſhould ſeem ignorant of their meaning. I know not whether I told you of a rule, which, in the fabrication of this new dialect, is much attended to: "Affect uncommon terminations as much as poſſible." Inſtead of reference, preference, commitment, approbation, &c. ſay *referral, preferral, committal, approval*, &c. and the *tranſferral* of property. But, above all, to ſhow your great learning, affect terminations of a Greek form, as —*iſm* and —*iſt*; as *truiſm* for truth, *agriculturiſt* for huſbandman. Since *boxing* became a fine art——

Swift. Boxing is a black-guard art: who made it *fine*, pray? There were ſaid to be only four fine arts; and one of them, *fiddling*. I could never prevail on myſelf to honour that with approbation. I acknowledge only three; poetry, painting, and architecture.

Mer. There are many fine arts now; dancing, tumbling, wagering, gaming, legerdemain, horſe-racing, face-painting in both ſexes, cock-fighting, are all fine arts, and hair-dreſſing is a very fine art. But, as I was ſaying, ſince *boxing* became a *fine art*, it is quite vulgar to call a profeſſor of it a *boxer*. Some learned innovator, having heard of the Latin *pugil*, thought of introducing it; but *pugil* was too diminutive a name for a thing of ſuch magnitude; and therefore clapping to it part of a Greek termination, he made it *pugiliſt*; which being inſtantly adopted by the *dilettanti* (or admirers) of boxing and new words, gave riſe to the adjectives *pugiliſtic* and *pugiliſtical*, as in this example: "We hear *it is in contemplation* to *run up a novel* and *ſuperb* pavilion at New-market for *pugiliſtical* exhibitions." *Pugiliſticiſm* and *pugiliſticity* have not yet appeared, but are every hour expected; and I will venture to inſure them a favourable reception.

Swift. Nay, good Mercury, I am afraid you are now going too far, and at at your old trade of putting tricks upon travellers. However, I thank you for your information, though you have made me ſick of the ſubject. I ſee my friend Addiſon coming this way; it will require an hour even of his converſation to wear out the diſagreeable impreſſions left in my mind, by this abominable detail of vulgarity, pedantry, and barbariſm.

THE FRENCH ROYALIST AND REPUBLICAN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ROYALIST'S MEMOIRS.

I HAD been about three weeks in the army of La Vendee, and few days had paſſed without ſome ſkirmiſh, when the republicans made a ſudden and impetuous attack on the poſt which it was my duty to defend. We oppoſed them valiantly for half the day, but were at length on the point of giving way to their ſuperior numbers; when a happy diverſion from one of our neighbouring poſts, which marched to cut off the enemy's rear, threw their ranks into diſorder, and put the republicans inſtantly to flight. Being now, in our turn, the aſſailants, we

we purſued them with ardour; and, for my part, I furiouſly followed after one of the fugitives, who appeared to be an officer.

In his precipitate flight, he threw himſelf into the moſt difficult ways, interſected with hedges and ditches: but my horſe, ſeconding the ardour of his maſter, overleaped every thing with admirable adroitneſs. In ſpite, however, of all our efforts, my adverſary gained on me in ſwiftneſs; and the rapidity of his flight had almoſt ſaved him, when the girth of his ſaddle gave way; and, throwing him on the ground, left him, without defence, to my fury. I raiſed high my ſabre over him, and was about to cut him in two; when, turning towards me, with a calm and noble aſpect—"Royaliſt," ſaid he; ſhewing me, at the ſame time, that all that remained of his arms was the mere handle of his ſword—"You can acquire little glory by my ſacrifice! It is true, I confeſs, that the war which prevails between us, has entitled you to take, and leaves me but little hope of retaining, my life: yet, if there be any one whom you love on the earth, if there be any object to whom you ought to be dear, in the name of that perſon I aſk it!"

At theſe unexpected words, my arm was arreſted, as by enchantment; my fury was allayed; my heart affected; and the republican ſaved.

"Thou haſt conquered," ſaid I, in a loud voice; "live, then, ſince thou haſt found the road to my heart. But, fly; for, if thou giveſt me time to recollect myſelf, thy death is inevitable!" He would have replied—"Fly," repeated I, with a renovated anger, which made him turn inſtantly pale; "and tremble, leſt the remembrance of my King, ſhould chaſe away that of my Miſtreſs!"

He diſappeared; and I mournfully took the road back to our camp, a prey to the agitation of contending paſſions.

This man had touched the harmonious chord of my affections; and the ſweet vibrations mollified the fury of my heart. Now, I applauded myſelf, for having ſuſpended my vengeance for the ſake of her who was moſt dear to me; and now I regretted my own weakneſs, and reproached myſelf with this republican's exiſtence.

Shortly after, we made, in our turn, a grand attack on the republican poſts, which was crowned with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. I was in the van; and, the moment I perceived the enemy's line broken, no longer maſter of myſelf, I advanced before my men, according to our invariable cuſtom, and abandoned myſelf to the purſuit of the flying enemy. Several of my companions purſued with equal ardour; and, overturning all that oppoſed our paſſage, we puſhed forward without wiſdom or reflection.

Our chief, in the mean time, who had no other intention than that of diſlodging the republicans, ſatisfied with the advantages of the day, and finding his object accompliſhed, had ordered a retreat to be ſounded: but it was in vain that the voice of our men, and the noiſe of our warlike muſic, invited us back; we ſtill continued the purſuit. Let me here remark, that this confuſion and impetuoſity in the moment of victory, has conſtantly been, and it is to be feared will long continue to be, the cauſe of all the reverſe of fortune which has happened in La Vendee, and the rock which has proved fatal to ſo many glorious victories.

An invincible obſtacle at length put an end to our purſuit: the banks of the Loire convinced us that we could proceed no further. Our numbers had gradually diminiſhed during our progreſs; and the ſight of the river reſtored to Reaſon moſt of thoſe who were now left: ſhe ſeemed, however, determined completely to abandon me.

A delicious ſentiment, ten thouſand times more dangerous than my imprudent purſuit, rivetted me to theſe fatal banks. My eyes began to diſtinguiſh, from thence, with the moſt raviſhing emotion, the ſweet objects which had charmed my placid infancy. I again beheld thoſe delightful ſpots which had ſo often contributed to my happineſs. Thoſe thick groves of trees, which had ſo long prodigally afforded me their peaceful ſhelter; thoſe diſtant ſpires, the lonely ſummits

of

of which had ſo often proved the guides of my rural excurſions. With my attention fixed on the oppoſite ſhore, and my arms fondly extended towards thoſe once happy abodes, I was abſorbed in the moſt perfect rapture; and remained, entranced, at the ſight of objects ſo dear to me. For a moment, I ſeemed to find, in my heart, all the felicities it had loſt; I forgot all my preſent misfortunes. But, alas! I was awakened from this charming reverie, by a ſtroke the moſt horrible, and the moſt terrific.

I found myſelf ſuddenly ſeized and bound by the republicans; who, recovering from their panic, returned to occupy the ground which had been voluntarily abandoned by the royaliſts. I was not the only imprudent; for I ſoon found myſelf in company with thirty other victims.

It would be difficult to deſcribe all the ill treatment we experienced, and the barbarous preparations they made to aggravate the puniſhment for which we were reſerved. They preſently crowded us into a dungeon, heaped one on another, without affording us any nouriſhment; and our guards were ordered to maſſacre us, without mercy, on the ſmalleſt noiſe being heard among us. For the reſt, they very humanely aſſured us, that we ſhould be ſhot next morning, as ſoon as they mounted guard. The commander in chief, however, had fortunately been abſent two or three days; and the officer he left durſt not take our execution on himſelf, becauſe orders had been lately received by the army, always to reſerve ſome priſoners, that they might be ſent two and two to the neighbouring towns, for the ſake of keeping the guillotine employed, and the inhabitants in a conſtant ſtate of terror and ſubjection.

We were, therefore, ſpared for the preſent; but, one of the republicans having made an infernal propoſal, that we ſhould conduce to the pleaſure and amuſement of the ſoldiers, they immediately prepared a puniſhment ſtill leſs ſupportable than that with which we had originally been menaced. They drove, at the head of the camp, as many ſtakes as they had priſoners; to theſe we were firmly bound, and from thence became the miſerable objects of the low ribaldry, puſillanimous inſults, and unmanly blows, of their whole army.

Having dreſſed, in our preſence, two figures, they covered them with the attributes of royalty and of religion: to one of theſe they gave the title of *King*, and that of *Pope* to the other. In the middle they raiſed a roſtrum, where all who pleaſed were welcome to give proofs of their eloquence; thoſe, eſpecially, who were moſt fertile in inſults. Judge what I was doomed to hear, during the two days of this cruel torment! One related the moſt groſs indelicacies; and vaunted, by the name of exploits, all the crimes which he had committed againſt us. He enumerated all the houſes he had burned, the women he had drowned, and the infants whoſe throats he had cut. His recital made me ſhudder with horror! Some, on the contrary, pretended to depict virtue; and gravely harangued, on what they called our crimes and forfeitures; while others, and thoſe were much the greateſt number, joined deriſion the moſt atrocious to the moſt villainous barbarity.

They gave us, for our meals, only a morſel of black bread, and a ſingle glaſs of water; which were delivered with mock parade. A herald preceded the diſtribution; proclaiming aloud, that all might now behold the ſplendid *feaſt* with which his Majeſty King Louis XVII. entertained his loyal and faithful ſubjects. At other times, we received cuffs of the head, which they dealt to all at once; or were ſaluted with pails of water, which they poured on our bare heads, notwithſtanding the rigour of the ſeaſon: felicitating us, that our Holy Father, the Pope, out of his abundant kindneſs, thus recompenſed his faithful flock, by the renewal of thoſe bleſſed ſacraments, *baptiſm* and *confirmation!*

Should I attempt to deſcribe all the humiliations and ſufferings which they inflicted on us, the recital would never be ended. I had arrived towards the concluſion of my ſecond day's ſufferings, and prayed of Heaven, that he would be pleaſed to abridge them by my death;

when

when I perceived, among the ſpectators who were conſtantly parading before us, a perſon whom I perfectly recollected was the very republican whoſe life I had ſo recently granted. I ſaw that he alſo recognized me, for his countenance ſuddenly changed, when his eyes encountered mine. He inſtantly diſappeared; but ſoon returning, and ſtepping from the middle of the crowd, advanced oppoſite to where I was ſtationed: then, pointing at me with his finger—"Comrades," ſaid he, ſtriking, to the ſoldiers, "behold one whom I denounce as a prieſt!"—Certainly, continued he, "it is not juſt that a ſoldier of the Pope ſhould be treated like a ſatellite of Kings: we muſt not grant him the honour of being ſhot, but rather deliver him up to the ſacred water which reclaims him."

It is to be remembered, that prieſts and women were in general drowned.

"Theſe holy banditti," he proceeded, "often reproach us with being unjuſt. It is proper to convince them that we know how to make a due diſtribution of juſtice; and, for my own part, I am reſolved that it ſhall be my buſineſs to obtain a redreſs of this grievance." He then departed, amidſt the laughter and applauſe of the multitude, who recommenced their abominable perſecutions.

In the mean time, I dreaded no augmentation of evil from this adventure, notwithſtanding the brutal language of the officer: and was impatiently waiting the event, when I perceived him, at night, entering the dungeon in which we were every evening buried. He produced to the gaoler an order for exchanging my priſon; and, renewing his inſulting ſpeeches, carried me away. Hardly, however, was I in his hands, and had quitted the dungeon, when he changed his voice and his language. "My friend," ſaid he, "take courage: this is my happy hour; for, O how delightful is gratitude! I will either ſave you, or we will periſh together." Then, ſtripping off his large regimental riding-coat, he diſcovered a coarſer beneath, which he made me inſtantly take: and, placing on my head a red cap, which he drew from his pocket—"You muſt priſe," ſaid he, "by the darkneſs of the night; and forget not, in any extremity, that you are my ſervant. I have prepared every thing for your eſcape, and hope to ſucceed. I have no duty to perform till to-morrow morning; in the mean time, we can manage well enough all that will be neceſſary for you. I have taken care to tell ſeveral of my comrades, that I meant to paſs the night with ſome of thoſe acquaintances which our long winter quarters have procured us on the other ſide the river."

To gain the rear of the army, we were under the neceſſity of paſſing a prodigious number of poſts; and I had an opportunity to convince myſelf of the ſtrange confuſion which every where prevailed. There was neither guard nor precaution; the watch-word, which my deliverer had carefully given me, was totally uſeleſs. We reached the head quarters without having been in the ſmalleſt degree interrupted or interrogated. There, availing ourſelves of the ferry-boat, which paſſes and repaſſes every hour, we arrived ſafe on the other ſide; and my generous conductor accompanied me to an inn, where he ordered a good ſupper.

No ſooner were we alone, than he took from his pocket a certificate of civiſm, in which a blank was left for the name, as well as a paſſport with ſimilar blanks for the places of deſtination. Then, placing his arms on the table, with a purſe of conſiderable value, he ſunk on one knee before me—"Accept theſe," ſaid he; "it is your priſoner whom you behold at your feet, and who at this moment confeſſes that he is indebted to your generoſity alone for the life and liberty which he now enjoys. He pretends not to diſcharge the obligation which he owes for ſuch great bleſſings; but he is deſirous that you ſhould believe he was not unworthy to obtain them. However criminal I may appear to you, (added he), the part which I am acting, believe, for the preſent, that it is poſſible I may ſome day be enabled to juſtify myſelf: for good ſentiments delight to dwell together, and a heart of tried fidelity cannot be altogether bad. My conduct, I confeſs, muſt appear atrocious to you, who are not in poſſeſſion of the key. How ſevere,

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at this moment, is my fate! that I have not the power of explaining myſelf to you, for whom my eſteem ought to be ſo dear!——But you will have the kindneſs to believe, that it is a ſecret which I cannot poſſibly divulge, ſince it lays me under the cruel neceſſity of being ſilent even to you."

Filled with wonder, at ſuch feeling, and ſuch noble deportment, I took him by the hand; and, no longer conſidering his opinion, or his principles, I tenderly embraced him in my arms.

We gave each other our reſpective names, the places of our original reſidence, and vowed to one another an inviolable attachment. On his word I make no difficulty to rely; for, whatever may henceforth be this man, and his actions, I feel that I ſhall need not only his remembrance, but his regard.

By F. Aſhmore, Eſq;

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE INHABITANTS OF THE KINGDOM OF CANARA, ON THE COAST OF MALABAR.

THE characters uſed in writing by the Canareeſe and Malabars, appear, as well as their dialect, to be derived from the ſame ſource: they write from the left, as we do; the Malabars, with an iron ſtewer, on leaves of a ſpecies of the palmyra, commonly called the brab-tree: the leaf is about two inches broad, has many folds, ſtrung looſely by a loop at the end, and is held in the left hand, the thumb-nail of which, in thoſe who profeſs writing, has a nick in it to receive and direct the ſtewer: the writing is performed with inconceivable quickneſs, and not only triſling occurrences, but public records of diſburſements and events are thus written and preſerved.

On public or important matters, the Canareeſe, we believe, write on common paper; but their ordinary accounts and writings are done with a white pencil on black paper, or rather a cloth, which is prepared ſomething like our ſlate paper, and the pencil is a foſſil, very ſimilar to French chalk. A large book has but one piece of this paper, which is folded backward and forward, and will open out to ten or twelve yards in length.

In times of peace this country abounds in oxen and ſheep, the latter for food, the former for the purpoſe of labour; for the Canareeſe eat no beef, or ſwine's fleſh. Grain and fowls are alſo in abundance; but no geeſe, turkies, or tame ducks. The jungles and hills are inhabited by tygers, bears, and other carnivorous animals: of the cat kind, as well as the tyger, here are leopards, cheetas, and, we believe, the lynx is ſometimes ſeen, but no lions. Of the canine ſpecies, wolves, hyænas, jackals, and foxes, are on every hill, and afford good ſport in chace; the antelope, and ſeveral other kinds of deer, in an open country, are ſeen every day in herds; ſome of them are very large and beautiful, having long branching antlers, and black ſkins ſpotted white: they are ſo fleet, it is in vain giving chace, and withal ſo ſhy, and keeping moſtly in a clear country, it is difficult to ſhoot them. Elks are ſaid to be in this country, but we never ſaw any, and a ſpecies of deer not unlike the elk, called in India the ſamba.

For the gun there are peacocks, partridges, quails, ſnipes, doves, plover, and other delicate birds: the pheaſant is not eatable, and has not the beautiful plumage of the Engliſh, or Chineſe pheaſant; but the jungle cock is, in every reſpect, but little inferior. The curmoa or florakin is highly eſteemed; and here is another bird, whoſe name we cannot recollect, larger than the turkey, and for the ſpit equally good: it flies ſlowly and heavily, and being ſhy, and lighting only in clear open places, is difficult to ſhoot. Hares are in plenty, but no rabbits. The tanks abound in ducks, teal, and widgeon; of the former a variety, and ſome very large. Fiſhing affords but indifferent ſport; for although the rivers and tanks ſeem to have plenty of fiſh, they will not take bait. We have lived ſeveral months together in a populous town, on the bank of the fineſt river

in Canara, and were ſeldom able to procure fiſh, although had any been caught, they would moſt likely have been brought to us, as ſo much more than the uſual price would have been paid: from this we conclude the Canareeſe are very indifferent hands at the net. In times of peace this fair country, at ſo reaſonable a rate, affords every neceſſary of life, that the natives are not conſtrained to drain the water of its inhabitants for a ſubſiſtence, and their ſimplicity in food cauſes no demand for luxuries.

Fruit and vegetables are neither in ſuch variety or quality as might be expected, where they form ſo conſiderable an article in the diet of the people: plantains ſhould, we think, from their utility, and perhaps flavour, rank firſt on the liſt of fruits; mangoes are in abundance, but very inferior to many kinds of that exquiſite fruit in Bombay, Goa, and other places on the Malabar coaſt. Mangoes, when green, give a reliſh to the ſimple food of the natives; they are alſo ſalted and uſed as an acid, the only one indeed, the Canareeſe have, excepting tamarinds; for they make no vinegar, although it might as eaſily be procured, as it is in moſt parts of India, by ſuffering the juice, that exudes from the cocoa-nut or date tree, to ferment a few days in the ſun, with a little coarſe ſugar mixed in it. This liquor, called by natives, in different parts of India, tarree, neera, or ſindee, by the Engliſh toddy, is procured by hanging an earthen pot on a ſtem whence the embryo fruit has been cut: when drank before ſun-riſe it is ſweet, of delicious flavour, and of medicinal properties; keeping the body cool and ſoluble. In a few hours, by violent fermentation, it becomes intoxicating, and is drank to exceſs by the lower claſſes of people in moſt parts of Hindoſtan: a ſpirit is alſo extracted from it by diſtillation. The liquor is gathered twice a day, in the quantity of half a pint, about the time of ſun-riſing and ſetting.

The other fruits are muſk and watermelons, pomegranates, grapes, pine-apples, limes, cuſtard-apples, jacks, guavas, and a few other inferior kinds, common throughout India: grapes and pines ſeldom come to market. Cocoa-nuts and dates are in great abundance, and are ſent to the coaſt as an article of merchandiſe. Heretofore it has been a received opinion, that the cocoa-nut tree would not flouriſh but near the ſea; we have, however, ſeen very extenſive groves, or rather foreſts of them, about the centre of the peninſula, a hundred and fifty miles from the ſea, in as fine order as any on the coaſt.

No birds, or animals, peculiar for the beauty of their plumage, or other ſingularities, occur to us, as natives, in this part of the peninſula. Monkies are numerous, and ſquirrels, of both a variety of kinds; the former diſguſting by their ſize, and too near approach to the human figure: the ſquirrels are ſome of them very diminutive and pretty, and by being fed and cheriſhed, become quite domeſticated and free. That beautiful little bird, called baya, ſo frequently mentioned by travellers to ſuſpend its neſt on the extreme branches of trees, is very common here.

In common with what other people we have viſited, living remote from our ſettlements, and out of the influence of our cuſtoms, the Canareeſe imagine every white man a phyſician; and as we occaſionally appeared in that character, it was eaſy to diſcover their entire ignorance in what relates to compounds: in ſimples their information has been dictated by nature, and is not deſpicable; it is, indeed, ſufficient for their purpoſes, for being moderate in living, and ſituated in a temperate climate, few people have leſs occaſion for phyſicians. In caſes of fever nature has furniſhed them with a medicine that grows in every hedge; it is a common ſhrub, the leaves of which being dried and reduced to powder, was, by our profeſſional gentlemen, in intermittent caſes, given in preference to bark. Antimony is uſed; but their confined knowledge in chymiſtry prevents any elegance in the preparation: nitre and allum appear to be favourite medicines, and are adminiſtered in a variety of caſes.

Innoculation for the ſmall pox, we think,

think, is not practiſed, nor is the diſeaſe much dreaded when it does make its appearance, which is not unfrequent, but without any extenſive effects: from the ſame favourable cauſes already mentioned, the temperature of the climate, and their ſimplicity in food, theſe people have it in ſo benign a form as to create very little alarm: ſome, however, we have obſerved, both men and women, marked with the confluent kind. Opium is taken, not as a medicine, but a luxury, in the way of inhalation; laudanum is unknown:—they make, and uſe, ſal ammoniac, but know not much of its properties.

In ſurgery, the Canareeſe, it may be ſaid, have no ſkill or knowledge; were a man's finger in a ſtate of mortification, they could not remove it. In bruiſes and contuſions, nature is again kind to them; as on every road a ſhrub grows, the leaves of which being boiled in water, the fumes, or the water, is a moſt excellent emollient: it is common, in moſt parts of India, and by us called the fomentation-leaf. We have before had occaſion to obſerve there being ſcorpions in this country; they are the largeſt we have ever ſeen, and quite black, but their ſting is more painful than dangerous: in theſe caſes, the Carnareeſe ſcarify the affected part, and rub it with hot cocoa nut oil, and encruſt it with cow-dung: the latter is a common application, and is not a bad poultice. The only ſnake whoſe bite, that we know of, is mortal, is the cobrâ de cupello, ſo called by Europeans from having a membrane round its head, which, when irritated, it expands like a hood, as the Portugueſe name denotes: it is a very beautiful ſpecies, five or ſix feet, or more in length, and is the only inſtance, within our knowledge, of a ſerpent of that ſize being mortally venomous; as we have ever remarked, the ſmaller the reptile, the more dangerous its bite. In India there are ſnakes, or rather worms, not more than four inches in length, nor thicker than a tobacco-pipe, whoſe bite is almoſt inſtant death: in Tellicherry, many years back, we recollect the death of an elephant was imputed to the bite of one of theſe apparently inſignificant reptiles.

The idea that venom decreaſes in animals in an inverſe proportion to their ſize, is natural; for as nature, we are taught, never works in vain, it would appear a ſuperfluity to have beſtowed on creatures the faculty of killing by inciſion, whoſe ſtrength alone is a ſufficient defence againſt its enemies, and whoſe contact is abundantly mortal for the purpoſes of procuring food.

(*To be continued.*)

ACCOUNT OF SOME NATURAL CURIOSITIES IN CARNIOLA.

PARTICULARLY THE LAKE OF CIRKNITZ, AND QUICKSILVER MINES.

IN Carniola, which is a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, is the celebrated Lake of Cirknitz, which takes its name from the neighbouring market-town. It is one German mile in length, from north to ſouth, ½ a one in breadth, and from one to two, three, and four fathoms deep; but ſome of the pits are many fathoms deep. In this lake are three beautiful iſlands covered with trees: theſe iſlands are called Vornec, Velh Goriza, and Mala Goriza. A peninſula alſo runs into it, and is ſeparated from the iſland of Vornec by a canal. There are many holes or pits in the lake, with long ditches like canals; and it receives the waters of eight brooks.

It is a common ſaying, that in this lake a perſon may ſow and reap, hunt and fiſh, within the ſpace of a year; but this is the leaſt remarkable circumſtance in it, and no more than what may be ſaid of almoſt any other ſpot that is overflowed in winter or ſpring. The moſt wonderful circumſtance is its ebbing and flowing. The former always happens in a long drought, when it runs off through eighteen holes at the bottom, which form ſo many eddies or whirlpools. Baron Valvaſor mentions a ſingular way of fiſhing in one of theſe holes, called Ribeſcajama: he ſays, that when the water is entirely run off into its ſubterraneous reſervoirs, the peaſants venture with lights into that cavity, which is in a hard rock, three or four fathoms under ground, to a ſolid bottom; whence the water running

through ſmall holes, as through a ſieve, the fiſh are left behind, caught, as it were, in a net provided by nature.

At the firſt appearance of its ebbing, a bell is rung at Cirknitz, upon which all the peaſants in the neighbouring villages prepare, with the utmoſt diligence, for fiſhing; for the greateſt part of the fiſh generally go off at the beginning of the ebb, and ſeldom ſtay till the water is conſiderably decreaſed. Above a hundred peaſants never fail to exert themſelves on this occaſion, and both men and women run promiſcuouſly into the lake, ſtripped quite naked, although both the magiſtrates and the clergy have uſed their utmoſt endeavours, to ſuppreſs this improper cuſtom, particularly on account of the young lay brothers of a neighbouring convent, who have the privilege of fiſhing there, and notwithſtanding the prohibitions of the fathers, leave the convent in order to ſee this uncommon ſcene. The peaſants, however, are not obſerved to be guilty of more indecency at theſe times than at others, when they are clothed. At thoſe ebbings, an incredible number of pike, trout, tench, eels, carp, perch, &c. are caught in the lake, and what are not conſumed, or diſpoſed of while freſh, are dried by the fire.

Though every part of the lake is left dry, two or three pools excepted, yet, Mr Keyſler ſays, immediately on the return of the water, it abounds in fiſh as much as it did before; and the fiſh that return with the water are of a very large ſize, particularly pikes weighing fifty or ſixty pounds. It is alſo remarkable, that when it begins to rain hard, three of the cavities ſpout up water to the height of two or three fathoms; and if the rain continues, and is accompanied with violent thunder, the water bubbles out of all the holes through which it had been abſorbed, two of them excepted, and the whole lake is again filled with water in twenty-four, and often in eighteen hours. Sometimes, not only fiſh, but live ducks with graſs and fiſh in their ſtomachs, have emerged out of theſe cavities. The Abbe Fortis has deſcribed a lake poſſeſſing the like remarkable quality, in Dalmatia.

In a rock on one ſide of this lake, but conſiderably higher than its ſurface, are two caverns, at ſome diſtance from each other; and when it thunders, the water guſhes out of both, with great noiſe and impetuoſity. If this happens in autumn, they alſo eject a great many ducks, which are blind, very fat, and of a black colour; and, though they are, at firſt, almoſt bare of feathers, in a fortnight's time, or, at furtheſt, before the end of October, they are entirely fledged, recover their ſight, and fly away. Each of theſe caverns is ſix feet high, and as many broad; and when the water guſhes out of them, it is in a large column of the ſame dimenſions, and in a continual ſtream. There is a paſſage in each of theſe caverns, where a man may walk upright a conſiderable way; but it is ſaid, that no perſon has ever yet ventured into them, to ſearch into the nature of the inner caves and reſervoir, to which theſe apertures lead; for there is no certainty but that, in an inſtant, he may be ſurpriſed by the water ruſhing upon him, with the force and rapidity of a fire-engine. Something very ſimilar to this is likewiſe related by the Abbe Fortis, in his account of Dalmatia.

When the lake ebbs early in the year, within twenty days time graſs grows upon it, which is mowed down, and the bottom afterwards ſowed with millet: but if the water does not run off early, nothing can be ſown; and if it ſoon returns, as it ſometimes does, the ſeed is loſt: otherwiſe, after the millet harveſt, all manner of game is hunted and ſhot in it.

Adlerſberg is a market town of Inner Carniola, ſituated at the foot of a high rocky mountain, on which ſtands a citadel. About half way up the acclivity of this mountain, is the entrance into a large cavern, that is divided into a great number of ſubterraneous paſſages. The eye is here delighted with viewing a great number of ſparry icicles, formed on the arched roof of this vaſt cavern, by the exudations of a lapideous or petrifying fluid, which form the moſt beautiful decorations. The ſides are covered with all kinds of figures, formed by the ſame exudations, to which the imagination of the ſpectator gives various forms never intended

tended by nature; ſo that it is not at all ſtrange that ſome people ſhould make out dragons, heads of horſes, tygers, and other animals. Several pillars, which are to be ſeen on each ſide, proceed from the dropings of the petrifying fluid from the top, which form a kind of ſparry pillar on the bottom of the cave: this gradually increaſes, till, at laſt, it joins the icicle at the top, by meeting it about halfway, and thus a complete pillar is formed. If a perſon's curioſity will carry him ſo far, he may rove about two German miles in the ſubterraneous paſſages of this cavern. The preſent Earl of Briſtol (Biſhop of Derry) viſited a ſimilar cavern in Dalmatia, in company with the Abbe Fortis.

It is remarkable, that the river Poig, which riſes in this mountain, about four Engliſh miles from Adlerſberg, runs again to it with an inverted courſe, and loſes itſelf near the entrance of the cavern, falling by a great depth into the rock, as is evident from its roaring noiſe, and the ſound cauſed by flinging a ſtone into the hole. The ſame river appears again near Planina; but, ſoon after, it loſes itſelf a ſecond time in a rock, and at length emerges a third time, when it aſſumes the name of the Laubach, at the town of that name.

About two German miles from Adleſberg, is another remarkable cavern, called St Magdalen's Cave. The way to it being covered with ſtones and buſhes, is extremely troubleſome; but the great fatigue in going is compenſated by the ſatisfaction of ſeeing ſuch an extraordinary cavern. You firſt deſcend into a hole, where the earth ſeems to have fallen in for ten paces before you reach the entrance, which reſembles a fiſſure in a huge rock cauſed by an earthquake. Here the torches are always lighted to conduct travellers; for the cave is extremely dark. This wonderful cavern ſeems as if divided into ſeveral large halls, and other apartments. The vaſt number of pillars with which it is ornamented by nature, give it a ſuperb appearance, and are extremely beautiful; for they are as white as ſnow, and have a kind of tranſparent luſtre, not unlike that of white ſugar-candy. The bottom is of the ſame materials, ſo that a perſon may imagine he is walking among the ruins of ſome ſtately palace, amid noble pillars and columns, partly mutilated and partly entire. From the top ſparry icicles are ſeen every where ſuſpended, in ſome places reſembling wax tapers, which, from their radiant whiteneſs appear extremely beautiful. All the inconvenience here ariſes from the inequality of the bottom, which may make the ſpectator ſtumble, while he is viewing the beauties above and around him.

At Idria, a ſmall town in this part of Carniola, ſeated in a deep valley, amid high mountains, on the banks of the river Idria, are the celebrated quickſilver mines, diſcovered in 1497. Before that time, this part of the country was inhabited only by a few coopers and other artificers in wood; but, one evening, a cooper having placed a new tub under a dropping ſpring, in order to try whether it would hold water, when he came, in the morning to take the tub away, found it ſo heavy, that he could hardly move it. At firſt, the ſuperſtitious notions that are apt to poſſeſs the minds of the ignorant made him ſuſpect that his tub was bewitched; but, at laſt, perceiving a ſhining fluid at the bottom, and not knowing what to make of it, he went to Laubach, where he ſhewed it to an apothecary, who being an artful man, diſmiſſed him with a ſmall preſent, and deſired him to bring ſome more of the ſame fluid whenever he could meet with it. This the cooper frequently did, being highly pleaſed with his good luck; but the affair being at laſt made public, ſeveral perſons formed themſelves into a ſociety, in order to ſearch further into the quickſilver mine. In their poſſeſſion it continued, till Charles Duke of Auſtria, perceiving the great importance of ſuch a work, gave them a ſum of money, as a compenſation for the expences they had incurred, and took it into his own hands.

The ſubterraneous paſſages of the mine are ſo extenſive, that it would take up ſeveral hours to go through them. The greateſt perpendicular depth, including from the entrance of the ſhaft, is 840 feet; but as they advance horizontally under a high

high mountain, the depth would be much greater if meaſured from the ſurface of the hill. One way of deſcending the ſhaft is by a bucket; but, as the entrance is narrow, the bucket is liable to ſtrike againſt the ſides, or to be ſtopped by ſomething in the way, ſo that it may eaſily overſet. The other way of going down is ſafer: this is, deſcending by a great number of ladders, placed obliquely, in a kind of zig-zag; but as the ladders are wet and narrow, a perſon muſt be very cautious how he ſteps, to prevent his falling. On deſcending, there are reſting-places, in ſome parts, that are very welcome to the weary traveller. In ſome of the ſubterranean paſſages the heat is ſo intenſe, as to throw a man into a perfect ſweet; and formerly, in ſome of theſe ſhafts, the air was extremely confined, ſo that ſeveral miners have been ſuffocated by a kind of igneous vapour called the damp; but, by ſinking the main ſhaft deeper, this has been prevented. Near the main is a large wheel, and an hydraulic machine, by which all the water is raiſed out of the bottom of the mine.

Virgin mercury is that which is prepared by nature, and is found in ſome of the ores of this mine, in a multitude of little drops of pure quickſilver. This is alſo to be met with in a kind of clay, and ſometimes flows down the paſſages or fiſſures of the mine, in a ſmall continued ſtream, ſo that a man has frequently gathered, in ſix hours, above thirty-ſix pounds of virgin mercury, which bears a higher price than common quickſilver. The reſt is extracted from cinnaber (which is the ore of quickſilver) by the force of fire.

Every common miner receives, in wages, three ſhillings and ſixpence a week; but many of them are afflicted with a nervous diſorder, accompanied with violent tremblings, ſudden convulſive motions of the hands and legs, and frightful diſtortions of the face. Thoſe are moſt ſubject to theſe diſorders who work in the places where the virgin mercury is found, which, in a ſurpriſing manner, inſinuates itſelf into their bodies; ſo that when they go into a warm bath, or are put into a profuſe ſweat by the ſteam, drops of pure mercury have been known to iſſue through the pores, from all parts of the body. Theſe mines are often infeſted with rats and mice, which feed on the crumbs of bread, &c. dropped by the miners at their meals; but this plague ſeldom laſts long, for even they are ſeized with the like convulſive diſorders as the men, which ſoon kills them. It is deemed a neceſſary precaution for every perſon to eat, before he deſcends into theſe ſubterraneous regions.

All the adjacent country is very woody; but that the woods may not be deſtroyed, great quantities of fuel, for the ſmelting furnaces, are annually brought down the river Idria, from ſome foreſts at the diſtance of five or ſix miles. Beſide this river, there is a canal two miles in length, ſupplied with water by ſeveral ſtreams iſſuing from perennial ſprings, in order to put in motion the machines belonging to the mines.

ON THE LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.

THE length of life that animals would naturally attain has been in few inſtances exactly aſcertained. Domeſtic animals, for the moſt part, are either ſacrificed for the purpoſes of œconomy, or deſtroyed by accident, long before they reach the period that nature had aſſigned them; and wild animals are but in few caſes the objects of accurate obſervation.

Of all domeſtic animals, the ſheep and cat ſeem to be the ſhorteſt lived. The ſheep, at five or ſix years of age, uſually loſes its teeth ſo much, as to be able with difficulty, after that period, to collect ſubſiſtence. Few cats outlive the period of eight or ten years. Dogs attain the age fifteen, and ſometimes twenty. Many horſes have been known to exceed thirty, and ſome even to the age of fifty. The cow ſeldom continues to have good teeth beyond ten or twelve years. But of all kinds of terreſtrial animals, the feathered tribe ſeem to be ſuſceptible of the greateſt longevity. A tame gooſe has been known to live above half a century, and ſwans are apparently equally long lived.

Among

Among the wild fowls a few accidental caſes have been recorded, that tend to prove that they in general live long. The following is a very remarkable one:

A great many years ago, Mr Scot, of Benholm, near Montroſe, had accidentally catched a ſea gull (a ſea maw) whoſe wings he cut, and put it into his garden to clear it of ſlugs and other vermin of that ſort. The bird remained in that ſituation for ſeveral years; and being kindly treated, it became very familiar, ſo as to come upon a call to the kitchen-door. It was known by the name of *Willie*. This bird became at laſt ſo tame, that no care was taken to preſerve it, and its wings having grown to full length, it flew away, joined the other gulls upon the beach, and came back from time to time to the houſe; but at the ſeaſon of emigration he followed his companions, at which the family were vexed. To their aſtoniſhment, however, it returned next ſeaſon, and with its uſual familiarity continued about the houſe, where it was welcomed with joy, and fed with the garbage of fiſh, its favourite food. In this way it went and returned for forty years, without intermiſſion, and kept up its acquaintance in the moſt cordial manner; for, while in the country, it viſited them daily, anſwered to its name, and eat almoſt out of the hand. One year, however, very near the period of his final diſappearance, Willie did not pay his reſpects to the family for eight or ten days after the general flock were upon the coaſt, and it was concluded he was dead; but one morning, while the family were at breakfaſt, a ſervant came in and informed them that Willie was returned. The family were ſo overjoyed that they aroſe and welcomed their old gueſt, and food being given him, he eat of it with his uſual frankneſs, and was as tame as any barn-yard fowl about the houſe. In a year or two afterwards this grateful bird diſcontinued his viſits for ever, ſo that it was concluded he was dead; but whether from old age, or from accidental cauſes, could never be aſcertained.

POWER OF MUSIC UPON A HARE.

ONE Sunday evening, five choriſters were walking on the banks of the river Merſey, in Cheſhire; after ſome time, being tired with walking, they ſat down on the graſs, and began to ſing an anthem. The field on which they ſat was terminated at one extremity by a wood, out of which, as they were ſinging, they they obſerved a hare to paſs with great ſwiftneſs towards the place where they were ſitting, and to ſtop at about twenty yards diſtance from them. She appeared highly delighted with the harmony of the muſic, often turning up the ſide of her head to liſten with more facility.

As ſoon as the harmonious ſound was over, the hare returned ſlowly towards the wood: when ſhe had reached nearly the end of the field, they began the ſame piece again; at which the hare ſtopped, turned about, and came ſwiftly back, to about the ſame diſtance as before, where ſhe ſeemed to liſten with rapture and delight, till they had finiſhed the anthem, when ſhe returned again by a ſlow pace up the field, and entered the wood.

From Eaſtcott's Sketches of the Origin and Effects of Muſic.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR.

THE very extravagant price of ſugar has led many ingenious perſons to try various experiments, for the purpoſe of obtaining a ſuccedaneum equally pleaſant and ſalutary, and capable of being produced at a moderate expence. Among theſe expedients, there is not, perhaps, any thing better calculated to fulfil the different intentions, than purified treacle: the proceſs for obtaining which, is founded on experiments made by the celebrated Mr Lowitz, of Peterſburgh, and is ſimply as follows.

Take twelve pounds weight of treacle, with the ſame weight of water; then, groſsly bruiſing three pounds of charcoal thoroughly burnt, mix the whole in a caldron, and let the mixture boil gently, for

for half an hour, on a clear wood fire. After pouring the liquor through a ſtraining bag, replace it on the fire, that the ſuperfluous water may evaporate, and the treacle attain its original conſiſtence.

In this operation there is very little loſs of quantity: and, as the treacle is ſenſibly ameliorated, with very little trouble, and nothing that deſerves the name of expence, we have thought it well worth adopting for many uſeful purpoſes, though it certainly is not equal to the beſt ſugar, when uſed with milk, and fine or aromatic liquors. Salutary it certainly is, in many reſpects; perhaps, far more ſo, than even ſugar itſelf.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

THE following experiments, for the better production of this valuable root, will, it is preſumed, be acceptable to our readers.—The ſame quantity of ſets produced as follows, viz.

No manure	- -	134 lb. very ſmall.
Coal aſhes	- -	211 rather ſmall.
Stable dung	-	315 very fine.
Stable dung and coal aſhes mixed	-	344 do.
Stable dung covered with yellow moſs		438 do.
Stable dung and ſaw duſt	- -	307 do.
Chopped whins with lime over them		256 do.
Salt and ſoil	-	200 well ſized.
Soot, ſoil, and caol aſhes	- -	271 do.
Stable dung and lime		268 do.
Decayed ruſhes and lime	- -	208 do.
Soaper's waſte	-	383 very fine.

From the above ſtatement it appears, that ſtable dung and yellow moſs, produce the greateſt quantity. Moſs may be procured by harrowing ground intended for meadow, which not only collects good manure for potatoes, but is of great ſervice in clearing the grounds.

PROCESS OF HAYMAKING IN THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHSHIRE.

BY MR WILLIAM FOTHERGILL, OF CARR END.

HAYMAKING being of ſuch great importance in agriculture, perhaps the method practiſed in the dales of the North Riding, &c. deſerves to be better known; but may we not firſt conſider it as an axiom, that ſpeedy and equal exſiccation is of primary conſequence to the preſervation of the virtues of dried plants, whether for medical or œconomical purpoſes; and, this granted, then let us ſee how far the practice in theſe dales is likely to obtain the deſired end.

Mowing being the ſame in all places, I ſhall paſs over that operation and proceed to the next, which is ſpreading the ſwathes abroad; this (provided the weather is promiſing) is always done as ſoon after mowing as the vacancies betwixt the ſwathes are a little dried; but always with the hands, not forks, the miſerable invention of indolence; for if the haymakers are expert, they will not only do it in leſs time, but more completely than with forks. The graſs being ſtrewed equally, and laid as light on the ground as poſſible, is ſuffered to remain in that condition till the next day, about eleven o'clock, when the upper ſurface of it will be found conſiderably dried and withered; the haymakers then begin at the ſide of of the field fartheſt from the wind, and make the graſs into ſmall rows, which, if artfully performed, will expoſe an entirely new ſurface to the influence of the ſun and air; this operation is performed, with great facility. In the evening of the ſame day, the rows are made into ſmall cocks; the next morning (as ſoon as the dew is well evaporated) the cocks are ſpread abroad carefully by the hand; about noon, when thought neceſſary, it is again made into ſmall rows called turnings, which, by varying the ſurface, expedites its complete drying; and if the weather has been perfectly fine, from the cutting of the graſs, it is found ſufficiently dry to carry to the barn or rick, if the quantity to be put together is not very great; but if that is the caſe, it is ſometimes made into large cocks, where it

it is ſuffered to undergo a ſlight fermentation, but is never allowed to remain long before it is carried away, as the baſe of the cock would be injured by the moiſture of the ground, as well as the outſide by the influence of the weather.

In the dales where the above method of hay-making is practiſed, there is ſcarce an acre in tillage. Hay is the grand object of the farmer, and he beſtows upon it the moſt ſedulous attention, and has many difficulties to combat; the ſeaſon commences late, the ſurrounding hills occaſion frequent and ſudden ſhowers, and the meadows, which are natural, abound with *trifolium repens* and *pratenſe*, *ranunculus bulboſus*, *repens* and *acris*, *ſpiræa ulmaria*, *ſanguiſorba*, *officinalis*, *plantago lanculotus*, *geranium ſylvaticum pratenſe betonica*, *officinalis*, *&c.* which being more ſucculent than the graſſes properly ſo called, are much more difficult to harveſt than the produce of meadows where the graſſes greatly predominate; yet, with all theſe difficulties, more hay is reaped in theſe dales with the ſame number of hands than in any other place I have ſeen. The excellence of this method conſiſts in expoſing as great a ſurface, as often as neceſſary, by the moſt ſimple operations, by which means the whole is equally and readily dried. This certainly muſt be preferable to the practice which prevails in many parts of England, of letting the graſs lie ſeveral days in ſwathes. The operation of the dew by night, and the ſun by day, deprives the upper ſurface of ſmell and taſte, and every eſſential of good hay, whilſt the under part remains green as when cut; it is then careleſsly thrown abroad with forks, and ſuffered to remain till dry enough to carry. Let reaſon and experience determine, whether hay reaped in this, or the manner firſt mentioned, is likely to be moſt nutritive and palatable.

STATE PAPERS.

SPEECH *of his Excellency the* VICEROY *of Corſica, delivered to the Chamber of Parliament at the opening of the Seſſion, the 9th day of February* 1795.

"GENTLEMEN,

"IT is with unfeigned pleaſure that I meet you this day in Parliament, both becauſe your conſtitution, on which the future happineſs of Corſica depends, is hereby conſummated, and becauſe the full energy of your wiſdom and authority is required, at a period rendered doubly intereſting by the eſtabliſhment of a new government, and by the continuance of the war.

"You are charged not only with important, but arduous duties, ſince you muſt, on the one hand, ſecure your freedom as an independent nation, by a vigorous and courageous exertion in the war, and, on the other, you muſt make proviſion for internal happineſs and liberty, by deliberations which are better ſuited to times of tranquillity and peace.

"For the diſcharge of this great truſt, I rely with perfect confidence on the wiſdom and public ſpirit of Parliament, ſupported by the zealous and hearty union of all good Corſicans, whether in public or private ſtations; for you will, no doubt, participate with me in the pleaſing reflection, that the preſent period affords the happy opportunity of compoſing paſt animoſities, and obliterating diviſions, no longer ſupported by any ſubſiſting motive, and which, being always at variance with the general good, are peculiarly prejudicial to it in moments like the preſent.

"His Majeſty, on his part, ever juſt and ever firm to his engagements, has already taken thoſe ſteps which the conſtitution pointed out, for completing the new ſyſtem of your government. He has been pleaſed to ratify, in perſon, the conſtitutional act which he had previouſly authoriſed me to accept in his name.

"I have ordered the gracious anſwer made by his Majeſty to the addreſs of the late General Council, preſented to him by Deputies from that Aſſembly, to be laid before you. I have alſo ordered to be laid before you a copy of the commiſſion by which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to confer on me the exalted honour of repreſenting him in this kingdom, under the title of Viceroy, agreeable to the proviſions of the conſtitutional act. By

the choice of a perſon whoſe beſt qualification for that diſtinguiſhed ſtation is a warm and ſteady affection for Corſica, you will perceive, that the ſame ſentiment prevailed on that occaſion in his Majeſty's mind.

" I am enabled with equal ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that his Majeſty is not leſs attentive to your protection againſt the hoſtile deſigns of the enemy; and you may depend on his powerful and vigorous ſupport during the war. He confides, at the ſame time, in the zeal and courage of his Corſican ſubjects, for repelling the enemy, and defending, in the independence of their country, and the ſecurity of their lives, fortunes, and honour, all that can be dear to men. In theſe views, a conſiderable body of Corſican infantry has been raiſed, and an immediate augmentation to that national corps is intended.

" Meaſures have been taken for enabling his Majeſty to aſſemble the militia, and employ them againſt the common enemy in caſe of need. It will be for the Parliament, in its wiſdom, to frame adequate regulations for the perfection of ſuch a ſyſtem as may give to Corſica, in moments of danger, the full benefit of the courage and patriotiſm of all her ſubjects; for it muſt not be forgotten, that the independence and liberty of your country muſt not depend on the protection of regular troops alone, however formidable the force employed may be; but, under the providence of God, muſt ſtill reſt principally on the hearts and arms of a people who love their country and their freedom.

" Many important objects will require your immediate attention. The moſt urgent of theſe is to provide ſufficient funds for the public ſervice.

" In the preſent circumſtances of Corſica, his Majeſty is pleaſed to take upon himſelf the whole charges of the military eſtabliſhment; you have alſo the benefit of a great naval force, without any expence; you have no public debt, and conſequently no intereſt to pay on that account.

" Reflecting on theſe peculiar advantages, enjoyed perhaps excluſively by this nation, I am perſuaded, that you will cheerfully furniſh the remaining and unavoidable expences of the public ſervice; and it is with much comfort that I conſider the impoſſibility of an ample and adequate proviſion for the civil charges of government being burdenſome to the people of Corſica, even in the preſent ſtate of her reſources.

" A ſettlement of your religious eſtabliſhment has been reſerved for the Chamber of Parliament, in concert with his Holineſs the Pope.

" To this important point you will naturally direct your early and ſerious attention; and I have no doubt, that the wiſdom and piety which will preſide in your councils, will lead you to the means of reconciling the civil intereſts and temporal proſperity of your conſtituents, with the holy duties of religion, the reverence due to its miniſters, and the ſacred rights of property.

" The definition and limits of the ſeveral powers and juriſdictions to be exerciſed by the different tribunals, in the adminiſtration of juſtice, as well as a declaration of the law itſelf, are other points of ſerious and urgent importance. A faithful and judicious adminiſtration of the national property, particularly of the woods and foreſts; the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the encouragement of induſtry in all its branches; the government and diſcipline of the military; the encouragement of navigation, and regulations which may bring forth the naval reſources of the iſland, whether in mariners or ſtores, in its own defence, and in the general ſervice of the Empire; the repair of highways, and improvement of internal communication; inſtitutions for public inſtruction; eſtabliſhments of health, both for the ſecurity of the inhabitants, and the convenience of their commerce; all theſe are objects worthy of your early deliberations, and for which your wiſdom and diligence will not fail to provide.

" I have the greateſt ſatisfaction, in announcing to you the concluſion of a treaty for the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Princeſs Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunſwick. I am perſuaded that your affection for the Perſon and Family of his Majeſty, will make you participate in the general joy diffuſed through every part of his dominions, by an event ſo intereſting to the happineſs of his Majeſty and of that illuſtrious Prince.

" GENTLEMEN,

" Impreſſed with the momentous nature of the preſent period, and of the duties which it impoſes on us, I am nevertheleſs confident in your patriotiſm, talents, and application, and I pray God ſo to bleſs and enlighten our Councils, and

and ſo to endue us with wiſdom and virtue, as to render this firſt Parliament of Corſica an example to all ſucceeding ones, as well as to your conſtituents of the preſent day, of diſintereſted, zealous, and above all, united exertion for the public good.

"It is by theſe means, and by the bleſſing of God, that I truſt your country will triumph over its foreign and domeſtic enemies, and attain, under the mild and equitable government of his Majeſty, the ſummit of national proſperity and happineſs."

DECLARATION *of the Commiſſioners delegated by the National Convention of France to the Windward Iſlands, to all the Neutral nations trading with ſaid Iſlands.*

EIGHT hundred republicans and two French frigates, have conquered the iſland of Guadaloupe. Eight thouſand choſen troops, ſix line of battle ſhips, and twelve frigates, muſt yield to that courage, virtue, and love of liberty, that animate a republican breaſt.

With ſo inconſiderable a force, but entirely devoted to the triumph of liberty and equality, we have overcome all obſtacles, and finally driven from this fertile and now free country, the remainder of the Engliſh pilfering horde. The vile ſatellites of George, thoſe infamous promoters and ſupporters of all kinds of robbery, aſhamed of their defeats, and unable to reſiſt a generous enemy, endeavour to ſatisfy their inſatiate avidity, by plundering, under frivolous pretexts, neutral veſſels. Nay, they exhauſt all the reſources of craft and perfidy, in order to rob them with impunity, and they are treading in the foot ſteps of Charles Gordon, commander at St Lucie. John Vaughan, of glorious memory, in St Euſtatia, and Benjamin Caldwell, pretend to colour this their plunder, by an inſignificant proclamation, which declares the iſland of Guadaloupe to be in a ſtate of blockade, as if it was poſſible to block up ſuch an extenſive coaſt.

What a moment do they chuſe for ſuch an extravagant proclamation! Have not our ſloops of war and other armed veſſels, within theſe few months, taken, ſunk, and burnt, 88 of their veſſels?—which may be eaſily proved by the ſentences paſſed in the Court of Commerce of this iſland, and the regiſters and other papers belonging to ſaid veſſels. Are we not ready to attack their own colonies, and there convince them of the impoſſibility of ſuch a blockade?

But rob they muſt; that is the great principle of the Engliſh military ſervice. In ſuch a corrupt government, no preferment can be obtained but for money, and money muſt be had, no matter by what means; if they cannot get it from their enemies, they are baſe enough to turn pirates, and ranſack neutral veſſels which are not able to defend themſelves.

From this ſketch of the ſordid intentions of the Engliſh, the dignity and independence of neutral powers require, that they ſhould be upon their guard, and provide againſt the perfidious vexation which this pretended blockade prepares to their trade.

We do, therefore, on our ſide, declare, that we ſhall never deviate from the principles of equity and benevolence, which have directed all our operations, during, and after the retaking of this iſland; and that all neutral veſſels ſhall here be well received, and protected as far as lies in our power. We aſſure them, that the Engliſh rhodomantades inſpire us only with perfect contempt, and that our enemies ſhall ſoon have reaſon to repent of their raſhneſs and inſolence.

This, our preſent declaration, ſhall be officially ſent to the reſpective governments of the iſlands of St Bartholomew, St Croix, and St Thomas; and further, to the Congreſs and Legiſlatures of the different States of America, through the means of the French miniſter at Philadelphia. (Signed)

VICTOR HUGUES, GOYRAUD, LEBAS.

The 3d day of Ventoſe, (*21ſt Feb.*)

DECLARATION *of the Commiſſioners delegated by National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the Britiſh Forces, Vaughan, Caldwell, Thomſon, Stewart, and Lindſay.*

TIME, and the defeat of the Engliſh forces at Guadaloupe, had weakened the remembrance of the heinous crimes by which the vile ſatellites of George had ſullied the Windward iſlands.

It might reaſonably have been expected, that the ſudden recall of the infamous Grey and Jervis, ſhould have put their ſucceſſors upon their guard againſt ſuch cruelties, and induced them to obſerve a conduct entirely the reverſe; but we have been miſtaken.

They prove to be as barbarous as thoſe above-mentioned cannibals; they have lately ordered to be put to death, ſome ſoldiers of the republic, their priſoners in St Lucia. Cruelties like theſe, call forcibly upon us to revenge our brothers, and make uſe of repriſals. In conſequence of which, we do hereby give ſolemn notice to the commanders in chief of the Britiſh forces in the Windward iſlands, that from and after the date of this our official declaration, the aſſaſſination of ſuch and every individual republican, of whatever colour he is, and in whatever iſland it may happen, ſhall be expiated by the death of two Engliſh officers, our priſoners. The guillotine ſhall, at the firſt notice thereof, perform this act of juſtice.

We do further declare, that any Frenchman, who, at the moment of the landing of an army of the republic, commanded by one

of us, or by any of our ſubſtitutes, ſhall not join againſt our common enemy, is outlawed, and his property forfeited to the republic.

All thoſe Frenchmen are declared traitors to their country, who have accepted of any employment under the Engliſh government, the law having declared againſt them; thoſe who emigrated before the capture of the colonies, as well as againſt the wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the ſame predicament with thoſe who ſold Toulon and the iſland of Corſica, where the Punic faith of the Engliſh ſhone in its full luſtre; and this law, which inflicts the pain of death, ſhall here continue in full force.

We do further ſignify to all commanders and agents of the Britiſh government, that Citizen Marinier, commander at St Lucia, is an officer in the French ſervice; and that Citizens Maſſades, Lieutenant in the navy, and Lombard, are our delegates in that iſland, and inveſted with our power.

We have ordered this, our preſent declaration, to be ſent by a flag of truce, to the above-mentioned commiſſioners of the Britiſh forces, and to be tranſlated into Engliſh, and diſtributed in all the colonies. (ſigned)

VICTOR HUGUES, GOYRAUD, LEBAS.

The 3d day of Ventoſe, (21ſt *Feb.*)

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Courſe of Hannibal over the Alps aſcertained. By John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall. 8vo. 2 Vols. 12s. boards. *Stockdale.*

IT appears to be ſomewhat ſingular that, notwithſtanding the notoriety of Hannibal's march over the Alps, the two great hiſtorians Polybius and Livy, who record that extraordinary event, ſhould differ very materially in the route which they aſſign to him. Later authors have written copiouſly on the ſubject, and, as is uſual in queſtions of this ſort, have formed themſelves into parties; ſome following Livy, and others Polybius, as their leader: but Mr Whitaker, who ſeems to have entered deeper into the inquiry than any of his predeceſſors, does not yield himſelf implicitly to the guidance of either of thoſe hiſtorians. He endeavours to ſupport his opinion by matters of fact, and, where thoſe fail, by probable conjecture: how far he has ſucceeded, the reader may, in ſome degree, be enabled to judge by the extracts which we ſhall lay before him.

MR W. informs us, that "an officer of our own army, who is at once an antiquary, a ſoldier, and a critic, the celebrated General Robert Melvill, in 1775, took pains to trace the route of the Carthaginians, one General inveſtigating the courſe of another, by an actual ſurvey of the ground, through the vallies and over the creſts of the Alps. I am ambitious, therefore, of following the example of this amiable and friendly officer, who has moſt obligingly imparted the ſubſtance of all his notices to me; but of following it in a different manner. I wiſh not to ſtruggle in reality through the rugged gullies, and to ſtrain in reality up the ſteep aſcents with him. I mean to act on eaſier, and (I think) a more effectual plan, taking the hiſtories of Hannibal into my hands: comparing them with the accounts of the Roman geographers and modern travellers; collating all again with incidental notices, in other hiſtorians, among the ancients or among the moderns; and then delineating the courſe of the Carthaginians from the whole.

"Nor will there be found, I truſt, ſuch a real uncertainty in their courſe, as the diſputes of the moderns and the ancients ſeem to announce. The generality of mankind think little on any ſubject; even ſcholars are more apt to draw out their ſtores of learning, than to exert their powers of intellect. They frequently think as little as the mereſt of the mob, and my reader, who expects to walk only in the ſhades of twilight, or under the glimmer of a few ſtars, will be agreeably ſurpriſed, I truſt, to find clear light breaking in upon him, growing ſtronger and ſtronger as he advances, and at laſt forming a full blaze of brightneſs.

"I firſt preſent myſelf as a guide to the Carthaginians, on the banks of the Rhone in Languedoc: here Hannibal paſſed this rapid river; but at what particular point did he paſs it? he had marched from the Pyrenees; not along the grand road, which we ſee the Romans afterwards uſing acroſs the ſouth of France; but along another, that was higher up in the country, and came to the Rhone at a greater diſtance from the ſea. Almoſt all our knowledge of weſtern Europe, is derived from the monuments of the Romans; and the roads of the Romans, eſpecially

cially are our principal directors to the roads of the natives before them. That of the Romans led from the Pyrenees, to Narbonne, to Niſmes, and to Arles: this laſt town was at the mouth of the Rhone, while Hannibal croſſed the river almoſt four days march above. Hannibal, therefore, took a road to the north of this. One accordingly occurs among the Romans, that went over the Rhone at Vienne by a bridge, of which ſome appearances remain to this day. Yet this was too far to the north. Hannibal was only four days march from Arles in the ſouth, as I have already noticed: but he was alſo four days march from Lyons in the north, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter. He was conſequently about the middle point of the Rhone betwixt both.—Now we have one Iter of the Romans, which gives us the diſtance on the road between Arles and Valence, and another which meaſures equally the road from Valence to Lyons. The former carries us from Arles to Avignon, by two intermediate ſtages, twenty-three miles; to Orange, by one ſtage, twenty; and to Valence, by five, ſeventy-one; in all one hundred and fourteen. The latter conducts us from Valence, through ſeventy-one miles, to Lyons: but theſe Iters obviouſly carry us off from the courſe of the Rhone, and lengthen the road greatly by diverting wide to the right. The real diſtance from Lyons to Arles, is about one hundred and ſixty miles; and the middle point betwixt them, will fix us about eighty from each. This reaſoning is deciſively confirmed by Polybius, who ſtates the place of Hannibal's paſſage over the Rhone, to be ſeventy-five below Lyons. We muſt therefore take our ſtation many miles to the ſouth of Valence; which, in one of thoſe winding Iters, is ſeventy-one below Lyons, but in reality is about fifty-four only; and at Lauriol, near twenty miles to the ſouth of Valence,

"Hannibal ranged up along the eaſtern bank of the Rhone, towards Valence, Vienne, and Lyons. He thus left the long wall of the Alps at a diſtance on his right, while he kept the Rhone cloſe to him on his left."

Our author ſuppoſes that Hannibal ſet out from Lyons, for the northern Alps, ſtill marching along the banks of the Rhone, and intending to mount up towards the ſpring-head of it. He therefore turned to the right, as now the Rhone makes a grand bend in its channel, and forms nearly a right angle with the lower part of its courſe; and thus he recovered that line of his movements at Lyons, which he had been obliged to deſert at his paſſage acroſs the Rhone. Having gained an altitude nearly ſufficient for the Alps which he intended to croſs, he ſhaped his march directly towards them; the Rhone being ſtill on his left, his companion and guide for the remaining as it had been for the previous part of his courſe.

According to Mr Whitaker, Hannibal ſpent ten days in marching from Lyons to Geneva, and in traverſing only about a hundred miles. He then marched from Geneva about ſixty miles, reached Martigny, and ſtood under the baſe of the Alps, and in the mouth of the paſs into them. He prepared inſtantly to aſcend them by it.

At Martigny the hills riſe by one continued aſcent, for ſix miles together, and open to the ſouth of Martigny; the opening is about eighty paces broad, chiefly occupied by the river Drance, and bordered by the rocks of a hill: but the road itſelf runs in one narrow defile to the top of this firſt ledging of mountains. This was at that time the only formed channel of communication between Gaul and Italy; and here Hannibal was now to enter the great trunk of the Alps, and by it to paſs over this celebrated ridge of mountains, into the grand region of his deſtination. His army was compoſed of infantry, cavalry, and elephants; and he was attended by a ſtring of horſes for carrying burdens, and by a train of draught horſes and wheel carriages, for drawing loads. The carriages, Mr W. ſays, were aſſuredly the ſame with the cars of Ireland and the Highlands at this day, then uſed by the Gauls and Spaniards, and peculiarly calculated for mountainous roads.

In the courſe of this detail, in continuation of Hannibal's perilous march, the author very ingeniouſly, and with indefatigable perſeverance, inveſtigates the famous diſputed account of that undaunted commander's overcoming, by the joint agency of fire and vinegar, the prodigious obſtacle to his farther progreſs, from the ſudden and perpendicular termination of the rocky road, in conſequence of a recent earthquake, of which his guides had no information. The ſtory of the means by which Hannibal ſurmounted this truly formidable obſtruction has been ridiculed, but (as Mr W. obſerves) ridiculed only by folly and ignorance. He fully credits the account left us by the ancients, and ſupports it not only by arguments drawn from hiſtorical evidence, but from chemiſtry; and thus, with great probability,

at

at leaſt, he appears to have eſtabliſhed the hitherto much controverted fact.

Curioſities of Literature. Vol. II. A new Edition; with large Additions and Improvements. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. *Murray.*

FROM this Work we ſelect the account of the manner in which the Gondolieri of Venice ſing the ſtanzas of Taſſo.

"It is well known that in Venice the gondoliers know by heart long paſſages from Arioſto and Taſſo, and are wont to ſing them in their own melody. But this talent ſeems at preſent on the decline; at leaſt, after taking ſome pains, I could find no more than two perſons who delivered to me, in this way, a paſſage from Taſſo.

"There are always two concerned, who alternately ſing the ſtrophes. We know the melody eventually by Rouſſeau, to whoſe ſongs it is printed; it has properly no melodious movement, and is a ſort of medium between the *canto fermo* and the *canto figurato*; it approaches to the former by recitativical declamation, and to the latter by paſſages and courſe, by which one ſyllable is detained and embelliſhed.

"Having entered a gondola by moonlight; one ſinger placed himſelf forwards and the other aft, and thus proceeded to St Georgio. One began the ſong; when he had ended his ſtrophe, the other took up the lay, and ſo continued the ſong alternately. Throughout the whole of it, the ſame notes invariably returned; but, according to the ſubject matter of the ſtrophe, they laid a greater or a ſmaller ſtreſs, ſometimes on one, and ſometimes on another note, and indeed, changed the enunciation of the whole ſtrophe, as the object of the poem altered.

"On the whole, however, their ſounds were hoarſe and ſcreaming, they ſeemed, in the manner of all rude uncivilized men, to make the excellency of their ſinging in force of voice; one ſeemed deſirous of conquering the other by the ſtrength of his lungs, and ſo far from receiving delight, ſhut up as I was in the box of the gondola, from this ſcene, that I found myſelf in a very unpleaſant ſituation.

"My companion, to whom I communicated this circumſtance, being very deſirous to keep up the credit of his countrymen, aſſured me, that this ſinging was very delightful when heard at a diſtance. Accordingly we got out upon the ſhore, leaving one of the ſingers in the gondola, while the other went to the diſtance of ſome hundred paces. They now began to ſing againſt one another, and I kept walking up and down between them both, ſo as always to leave him who was to begin his part. I frequently ſtood ſtill and hearkened to the one and to the other.

"Here the ſcene was properly introduced. The ſtrong declamatory, and, as it were, ſhrieking ſound met the ear from far, and called forth the attention; the quickly ſucceeding tranſitions, which neceſſarily required to be ſung in a lower tone, ſeemed like plaintive ſtrains ſucceeding the vociferations of emotion or of pain. The other, who liſtened attentively, immediately began where the former left off, anſwering him in milder or more vehement notes, according as the purport of the ſtrophe required. The ſleepy canals, the lofty buildings, the ſplendor of the moon, the deep ſhadows of the few gondolas that moved like ſpirits hither and thither, increaſed the ſtriking peculiarity of the ſcene, and amidſt all theſe circumſtances, it was eaſy to confeſs the character of this wonderful harmony.

"It ſuits perfectly well with an idle ſolitary mariner, lying at length in his veſſel at reſt on one of theſe canals, waiting for his company, or for a fare, the tireſomeneſs of which ſituation is ſomewhat alleviated by the ſongs and poetical ſtories he has in memory. He often raiſes his voice as loud as he can, which extends itſelf to a vaſt diſtance over the tranquil mirror, and as all is ſtill around, he is, as it were, in a ſolitude in the midſt of a large and populous town. Here is no rattling of carriages, no noiſe of foot paſſengers, a ſilent gondola glides now and then by him, of which the ſplaſhings of the oars are ſcarcely to be heard.

"At a diſtance he hears another, perhaps utterly unknown to him. Melody and verſe immediately attach the two ſtrangers; he becomes the reſponſive echo to the former, and exerts himſelf to be heard as he had heard the other. By a tacit convention, they alternate verſe for verſe; though the ſong ſhould laſt the whole night through, they entertain themſelves without fatigue; the hearers, who are paſſing between the two, take part in the amuſement.

"This vocal performance ſounds beſt at a great diſtance, and is then inexpreſſibly charming, as it only fulfils its deſign in the ſentiment of remoteneſs. It is plaintive, but not diſmal in its ſound, and at times it is ſcarcely poſſible to refrain from tears. My companion, who otherwiſe

wife was not a very delicately organized perſon, ſaid quite unexpectedly: 'e ſingolare come quel canto intenerife, e molto più quando lo cantano meglio.'

"I was told, that the women of Libo, the long row of iſlands that divides the Adriatic from the Lagouns, particularly the women of the extreme diſtricts of Malamocca and Paleſtrina, ſing in like manner the works of Taſſo to theſe and ſimilar tunes.

"They have the cuſtom, when their huſbands are fiſhing out at ſea, to ſit along the ſhore in the evenings, and vociferate theſe ſongs, and continue to do ſo with great violence, till each of them can diſtinguiſh the reſponſes of her own huſband at a diſtance.

"How much more delightful and more appropriate does this ſong ſhew itſelf here, than the call of a ſolitary perſon uttered far and wide, till another equally diſpoſed ſhall hear and anſwer him! It is the expreſſion of a vehement and hearty longing, which yet is every moment nearer to the happineſs of ſatisfaction."

Under the article *Grammarian*, the author has made the following addition:

"Grammarian was a mere title of honour, beſtowed on excellent writers, as late as the ſixteenth century; for, as Baillet obſerves, Saxo Grammaticus was thus called merely for the beauty of his ſtyle; and Thomas d'Averge, a Neapolitan lawyer, who lived in 1580, although he compoſed on no ſubject but what related to his profeſſion, is diſtinguiſhed by the title of Grammarian."

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The Doctor thus ingeniouſly accounts for the fog which appears on the eaſt coaſt of our iſland, during the prevalence of the eaſt wind:

"The fog which we are now conſidering, does not appear until the ſun has heated the ſurface of the ſea. At that time, therefore, there is a great evaporation from the ſurface of the ſea. To condenſe this vapour, there is required a mixture of atmoſphere, ſufficiently cold, and ſufficiently ſaturated with humidity. But our eaſt wind, when flowing gently, affords theſe proper conditions. It is firſt ſufficiently ſaturated with humidity, in flowing along the German ocean; and then it is mixed with the warm vapours of the ſea upon our coaſt. In this manner the ſurface of the ſea, which before emitted tranſparent vapour, may be made to ſmoke, and be covered with a viſible miſt. This is a phenomenon which often naturally occurs to us upon our ſtagnate waters, and which can eaſily be exhibited experimentally at our pleaſure."

A Letter on the preſent Situation of Public Affairs. By Sir Richard Muſgrave, Bart. Member of the Iriſh Parliament. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Stockdale.*—"Thoſe, (he ſays) who wiſh to enlarge the conſtituent body, ſeem to think it too corrupt, and they expect to dilute and purify it, by conferring the elective franchiſe on a greater number of the community than enjoy it at preſent: but, unleſs the people on whom they would thus beſtow it are of purer principles than thoſe who poſſeſs it already, their theory falls to the ground." Here, we think, our author is too precipitate in his concluſion. The advocates for an extenſion of the elective franchiſe claim it as an abſtract *right*, independent of the vices or virtues of the electors, and which cannot be affected either by the purity or corruption of thoſe who are to exerciſe it:—but, ſuppoſing it reſted ſolely on the ground of expediency, and that it was to be conſidered merely as an antidote to corruption, they maintain, that the extenſion for which they plead would anſwer that end, even though the new electors ſhould be as corruptible as the old; for it would render the elective body ſo numerous, that no fortune could be found ſufficient to bribe a majority of it. As this extenſion of the franchiſe is, by its advocates, called the *reſtoration* of a right, and a *renovation* of the conſtitution, not an *innovation*, our author undertakes to prove, that thoſe who ſo term it are miſtaken; and that the conſtitution, as it now ſtands, is more favourable to the liberty of the ſubject, than it ever was at any former period ſince its formation; that the number of electors is infinitely more conſiderable than ever it was in any former age; and that many deſcriptions of men now enjoy the elective franchiſe, which the legiſlature intended, centuries ago, to deprive of it. In proving theſe propoſitions, he gives a conciſe hiſtory of the origin of the Houſe of Commons. To ſhew the immenſe difference between the Houſe of Commons in former days, and the Houſe of Commons as it is now conſtituted, Sir Richard obſerves, that Peter de la Mare, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, was *impriſoned* by Edward III. for uſing liberty of ſpeech.

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POETRY.

SONGS,

FROM THE NEW ENTERTAINMET OF "WINDSOR CASTLE."

SONG—Mr INCLEDON.

HER lovely eye, of heav'nly blue,
A mild intelligence conveys;
Her ſweet lip wears the roſe's hue,
A charm o'er every feature plays;
Light are her locks, and unconfin'd,
In varying forms they kiſs'd the wind!

The matchleſs beauties thus poſſeſt,
From ſoft refinement ſeem'd more bright;
As jewels with a poliſh dreſt,
Emit a purer glow of light:
And every grace which round her ſhone,
Reveal'd her kindred to the Throne!

DUET—Meſſrs INCLEDON and BOWDEN.

THE bluſh on her cheek was by Modeſty dreſt,
And her eyes beam'd the virtues which dwell in her breaſt;
May theſe eyes and that boſom for ever, bleſt Fair,
Be unclouded by Sorrow—unruffled by Care.
Or if a tear ſtart, or a ſigh gently move,
May the tear be of rapture, the ſigh be of love!

SONG—Mr FAWCETT.

IN throngs from all parts, on pads, prancers, and pacers,
Hacks, hunters, and trotters, and racers,
The people are gather'd, regardleſs of danger,
To view the fair face of the ſweet-bluſhing ſtranger:
And they feel honeſt pride,
While they drink, in ale nappy,
"May the Prince and his Bride,
Live long—and live happy!"

In the eye of each gazer a welcome ſeems ready,
Tho' 'tis love at firſt ſight, yet that love will be ſteady.
So to quicken our ſpirits, a ſong and a ſtory,
Till every heart warms for our dear country's glory:
And we feel a true pride
In each honeſt endeavour:
"May the Prince and his Bride,
Live long—live for ever!"

THE DUMFRIES VOLUNTEERS.

A BALLAD.

BY MR. R. BURNS.

Tune,—*Push about the jorum.*

DOES haughty Gaul invaſion threat,
Then let the louns beware, Sir,
There's *wooden walls* upon our ſeas,
And *volunteers* on ſhore, Sir;
The Nith ſhall run to Corſincon*,
And Criffel† ſink in Solway,
Ere we permit a foreign foe
On Britiſh ground to rally.

O let us not, like ſnarling tykes,
In wrangling be divided,
Till, ſlap come in an *unco loun*,
And wi' a rung decide it!
Be Britain ſtill to Britain true,
Amang ourſels united;
For never but by Britiſh hands
Muſt Britiſh wrongs be righted.

The *kettle* o' the Kirk and State,
Perhaps a clout may fall in't,
But de'il a foreign tinkler loun
Shall ever ca' a nail in't:
Our *fathers blude* the *kettle* bought,
And wha wad dare to ſpoil it,
By Heavens! the ſacreligious dog
Shall ſuel be to boil it!

The wretch that would a *tyrant* own,
And th' wretch his true-ſworn brother,
Who'd ſet the *mob* above the *throne*,
May they be d—'d together!
Who will not ſing, GOD SAVE THE KING,
Shall hang as high's the ſteeple;
But while we ſing, GOD SAVE THE KING,
We'll ne'er forget THE PEOPLE.

PROLOGUE

TO THE NEW FARCE OF "CROTCHET LODGE."

Spoken by Mr Fawcett, *in the character of* Nimble, *diſguiſed as a Sailor with a wooden leg.*

(*Speaking as he enters.*)

ZOUNDS, meſſmate author, if you muſt have tricks,
Make me at once a "Devil on Two Sticks,"—
Not a poor imp on one, from home caſt out,
Juſt like a beggar thus—to ſtump about.
(*Coming forward.*
Good folk, I pray you hear the lubber's ſhift:
He ſays he does me favour by this gift,
(*Pointing to his wooden leg.*
As many a tar, zealous for Britain's good,
Glories to ſplice his hull with honour's wood;
And e'en commanders, in their country's cauſe,
Wear this proud trophy 'midſt the world's applauſe;
And, could they give the foe a harder ſtroke,
Would with each limb was made of Engliſh oak.
Then cheer, my boys! this prayer you all will greet,
O may Howe meet again the Gallic fleet!

* *A high hill at the ſource of the Nith.*

† *A high hill at the confluence of the Nith with Solway Firth.*

Whisp'ring our poet, I presume to judge,
He meant his round-top by his Crotchet Lodge;
No, he replied—the title I present ye,
Describes the cabin of a *cognoscenti*,
Who'll give the Crotchet Science in full score,
Such terms as *amateurs* ne'er heard before;
With whom exhibits, I shall hint my lad,
A spouting publican stark staring mad;
Who'd rather draw one sentence from a play,
Than fifty corks from business or for pay!
Sir, Sir, cried I, Crotchets are unconfin'd,
And reign through life's great vessel here—the mind.

Brothers a-head, you smile; but I'll maintain
We've all our own dear Crotchets of the brain:
Yes, Messrs critics, though you sneer, 'tis true,
For Crotchets damnable belong to you;
And, ladies—but the fashion I'll not press,
Had you a thousand Crotchets in your dress.
Ne'er heed it, girls—dress easy, spruce, and light,
D—mme, dress as you please, you're always right;
A sailor loves to see you neat and trim,
And waist, or no waist, is the same to him.

You giggle, beaux—your Crotchet from the moon
Is to appear a perfect pantaloon;
Why, if the Carmagnols should chance to meet you,
They may pop, and pop again—but never hit you;
So, Bond street sailors, stay at home I beg,
You'll do no honour to a wooden leg

No more, but humbly for our bard to pray:
You'll not think *flat* the Crotchets of his play;
He now is practising both *shake* and *quaver*:
Grant him safe anchorage in your port of favour.

ANNA'S COMPLAINT;

OR, THE MISERIES OF WAR.

BY MRS MOODY.

ON Thanet's rock, beneath whose steep,
Impetuous rolls the foaming deep,
A lowly maid to grief confign'd,
Thus pour'd the sorrows of her mind:

And while her streaming eyes pursue
Of Gallia's cliffs the misty view,
Accurst she cries that guilty shore,
Whence William shall return no more.

Thou, cruel War, what hast thou done!
Thro' thee the mother mourns her son,
The orphan joins the widow's cries,
And torn from love—the lover dies!

Ah, William! wherefore didst thou go
To foreign lands to meet the foe?
Why, won by War's deceitful charms,
Didst thou forsake thy Anna's arms?

Alas! full little didst thou know,
The monster War doth falsely show;
He decks his form with pleasing art,
And hides the daggers in his heart.

The music of his martial band,
The shining halberd in his hand;
The feather'd helmet on his head,
And coat so fine of flaming red:

With these the simple youth he gains,
And tempts him from his peaceful plains;
And by this pomp was William led,
The dangerous paths of War to tread.

Fair-sounding words my love deceiv'd,
The great ones talk'd, and he believ'd,
That War would fame and treasure bring,
That glory call'd to serve the King:

But wise men say, and sure it's true,
That War is theft and murder too;
Yet had my William thought it so,
He had not gone to fight the foe.

How blest, could Anna see him now,
With shoulders bending o'er the plough!
Toiling to sow his native fields,
And reap the harvest Virtue yields.

Then happier lot would both betide,
A bridegroom he, and I a bride;
But these fond hopes return no more,
For dead he lies on yonder shore.

O in that battle's dismal day,
When thou, dear youth, didst gasping lay,
Why was not then thy Anna there,
To bind thy wounds with softest care?

To search with speed the nearest spring,
To thy parch'd lips the water bring,
To wash with tears thy bleeding face,
And sooth thee with a last embrace?

But thou, amid a savage train,
Wert mingled among heaps of slain,
Without one friend to hear thy sighs,
Or Anna's hand to close thine eyes.

Thou, cruel War, what hast thou done!
Thro' thee the mother mourns her son,
The orphan joins the widow's sighs,
And torn from Anna—William dies.

THE DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

"DOCTOR, for one poor moment's ease,
E're Death his fated victim seize;
Permit me to salute my Lass?"
—The Doctor shakes his sapient pate,
And gives the negative of Fate!
"Allow me, then, a chearful glass,
And converse of some social friend?"
"Neither, if e'er you hope to mend!"
Three shakes prophetic loudly cry.
"Then, Doctor, clip my mortal twine:
For, kept from Friends, from Love, and Wine
It matters not how soon I die."

HIGH

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS.

Lord Thurlow having propoſed, on the 15th of April, in the Houſe of Lords, that in order to prevent any degree of confuſion in the proceedings of their Lordſhips, on the important queſtion of giving judgement on Mr Haſtings' Impeachment, or to prevent any inconſiſtency appearing on their Journals, he thought the beſt mode would be to proceed to Weſtminſter Hall, and there to give their opinions of the guilt or innocence of Mr Haſtings, on ſuch of the charges as would bear a collective determination, or where the conduct of that gentleman could be ſeen at one view; and on ſuch, that their Lordſhips ſhould individually declare their opinions, upon honour, (as had been the mode on all ſimilar occaſions) beginning at the junior Baron, and ſo proceeding up to the eldeſt Duke.—And the propoſition of the noble Lord (Thurlow) being, for the greateſt part, acceded to, on the 23d of April, this trial, which began on the 12th April 1788, came to a deciſion.

The Hall was much crowded, and the ſplendour of the aſſembly, from the number of ladies, it is impoſſible to deſcribe. Mr Fox and the reſt of the Managers came into their box at twelve o'clock. The Peers entered the Hall about half an hour afterwards. Proclamation being made in the uſual way, Warren Haſtings, Eſq; and his Bail came into the Court, and was directed to withdraw.

The *Lord Chancellor* then ſtood up, and ſaid, that the Lords had reſolved, that judgement ſhould be given this day on the charges of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours brought by the Houſe of Commons againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq; The following are the reſolutions which they entered into, and the queſtions to be put to the Lords ſeverally:—Reſolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, that the following queſtions be put to the Lords in Weſtminſter Hall, viz.

I. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours, charged by the Commons in the firſt article of charge?

II. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the ſecond article of charge?

III. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the ſixth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to the ſaid Warren Haſtings having, in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774, corruptly taken the ſeveral ſums of money charged to have been taken by him in the ſaid years, from the ſeveral perſons in the ſaid article particularly mentioned?

IV. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the ſixth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to his having, on or before the 26th June 1780, corruptly received and taken from Sadanund, the Buxey of the Raja Cheit Sing, the ſum of two lacks of rupees as a preſent or gift?

V. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the ſixth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to his having, in October 1780, taken and received from Kelleram, on behalf of himſelf and a certain perſon called Cullian Sing, a ſum of money amounting to four lacks of rupees, in conſideration of letting to them certain lands in the Province of Bahar in perpetuity, contrary to his duty, and to the injury of the Eaſt India Company?

VI. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the ſixth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to his having, in the year 1781, received and taken, as a preſent from Nundoolol, the ſum of fifty-eight thouſand rupees?

VII. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the ſixth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to his having, on or about the month of September 1781, at Chunar, in the Province of Oude, contrary to his duty, taken and received as a preſent from the Vizier, the ſum of ten lacks of rupees?

VIII. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the ſixth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to his having firſt fraudulently ſolicited as a loan, and of his having afterwards corruptly and illegally taken and retained, as a preſent or gift, from Rajah Nobkiſſen, a ſum of money amounting to 34,000l. Sterling; and of his having, without any allowance from the Directors, or any perſon authorized to grant ſuch allowance, applied the ſame to his own uſe, under pretence of diſcharging certain expences ſaid to be incurred by the ſaid Warren Haſtings in his public capacity?

IX. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to his having, in the year 1781, granted a contract for the proviſion of Opium for four years, to Stephen Sullivan, Eſq; without advertiſing for the ſame, and upon terms glaringly extra-

extravagant and wantonly profuſe, for the purpoſe of creating an inſtant fortune to the ſaid Stephen Sullivan?

X. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to his having borrowed money at a large intereſt, for the purpoſe of advancing the ſame to the contractor for opium, and engaging the Eaſt India Company in a ſmuggling adventure to China?

XI. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to the contract for bullocks granted to Charles Croftes, Eſq;

XII. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to his having granted the proviſion of bullocks to Sir Charles Blunt by the mode of agency?

XIII. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to the ſeveral allowances charged to have been made to Sir Eyre Coote, and directed to be paid by the Vizier for the uſe of the ſaid Sir Eyre Coote?

XIV. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to the appointment of James Peter Auriol, Eſq; to be agent for the purchaſe of ſupplies for the relief of the preſidency of Madras, and all other preſidencies in India, with a commiſſion of fifteen per cent.?

XV. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in ſo far as relates to the appointment of John Belly, Eſq; to be agent for the ſupply of ſtores and proviſions for the garriſon of Fort William in Bengal, with a commiſſion of thirty per cent.?

XVI. Is Warren Haſtings, Eſq; guilty, or not guilty, of the reſidue of the high crimes and miſdemeanours, or any of them, charged upon him by the Impeachment of the Commons?

The *Lord Chancellor* then, in a ſolemn and dignified manner, put the queſtion of *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty?* to the Peers, upon the ſixteen articles of charge, ſeverally. Their Lordſhips roſe, as it had been previouſly arranged, and, laying the right hand upon the left breaſt, pronounced the verdict upon honour. By two o'clock, the whole Houſe had been interrogated ſixteen times; and Mr Cooper preſented the Lord Chancellor with the reſults.

Mr Haſtings was then called in; and, amid the moſt profound ſilence, the *Lord Chancellor* addreſſed him, to ſtate, *that a majority of his Judges had acquitted him from the matters charged againſt him; and that, conſequently, he ſtood abſolved and acquitted from them and their conſequences.*

Mr Haſtings reſpectfully bowed; and turning about to his friends, received their warm congratulations.—The Court broke up at half paſt two o'clock.

The following is a correct liſt of all the Peers who voted:

The Lord High Chancellor.
His Grace the Archbiſhop of York.
Lord Preſident of the Council.
Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Bridgewater.
Marquis Townſhend.
Earls, Coventry, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Hardwick, Warwick, Suffolk, Carnarvon, Morton, Moira, Tankerville, Cheſterfield.
Viſcount Sydney.
Biſhops, Bangor, Rocheſter.
Lords, Thurlow, Somers, Fife, Hawke, Walſingham, Sondes, Lyttleton, Berwick.
In all, 29.

The greateſt number that pronounced guilty upon any queſtion was *ſix*, and the leaſt *four*.—The numbers were, *Not Guilty*, 21—*Guilty*, 6.

The Duke of Norfolk pronounced *guilty* upon the two firſt charges, and then retired.

Viſcount Sydney pronounced *not guilty* upon the two firſt charges, and then retired.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 13. *Earl Mansfield*, after an enlogium called for by the occaſion, moved an addreſs of congratulation to his Majeſty, on the nuptials of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; and like addreſſes to the Queen, and to the Prince and Princeſs.—Which were agreed to, *nem. con.*

VICTORY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

April 14. *Earl Spencer* moved, that the thanks of the Houſe be given to Vice-Admiral Hotham, and the officers, &c. under his command, for their meritorious exertions in the late action in the Mediterranean. He thought that the publication of the circumſtances of the affair in the Gazette, and other correſpondent accounts, rendered it of ſuch notoriety as to ſuperſede the neceſſity of laying any official documents reſpecting it on their Lordſhips table; and he added his belief, that the event of the action would tend to eſtabliſh a decided ſuperiority to the Britiſh fleet in thoſe ſeas.

The Earl of Lauderdale obſerved, that a report ſtrongly prevailed, that the two ſhips, ſtated to be taken by Admiral Hotham, namely the Cenſeur and Ca-ira, were among thoſe ſaid to be burned by the command of Lord Hood in the affair of Toulon. This very queſtionable and important fact ſhould be aſcertained. The Gazette in one or other of theſe caſes aſſerted an untruth. As the Gazette in the caſes he alluded to ſeemed a queſtionable authority, he thought their Lordſhips had better ſuſpend their vote of thanks until the facts were clearly aſcertained.

Earl Spencer replied, that when the fact was known, and which a ſhort explanation would clear up, it would appear, that the Noble Earl had been doing little more than amuſing himſelf, and thoſe who had a pleaſure in hearing him, in the ſpeech he had juſt made. The preciſe fact was, that the ſhips taken by the gallant Admiral, who was the object of the preſent diſcuſſion, were only of the *ſame names* with thoſe deſtroyed by a Noble Lord at Toulon.

The motion was put and carried without a diviſion, and the thanks ordered to be tranſmitted accordingly.

LORD FITZWILLIAM'S RECALL.

24. *Earl Fitzwilliam* roſe to call the attention of their Lordſhips to the ſituation in which he ſtood. He alluded to the circumſtance of his recall from the government of a neighbouring country, in the midſt of the moſt critical and important ſeſſion of parliament which that kingdom ever witneſſed, and in the ſucceſsful purſuit of great and important meaſures, which, in their effects, would prove of equal benefit to that country, and to the empire at large. He had been charged by miniſters and their adherents, with the commiſſion of the greateſt poſſible offences in his adminiſtration. In both Houſes of the Britiſh Parliament, it had been aſſerted by two cabinet miniſters, that great blame was imputable to him in his adminiſtration of the government of Ireland; but this he ſolemnly denied, and wiſhed for an inveſtigation into the circumſtances of the caſe, which would ſhew, that the blame reſted with certain miniſters in this country. They had thrown down the gauntlet to him; he now took it up. If the affair was only of a perſonal concern, perhaps he would not have troubled their Lordſhips; but that it was of public importance, was evidently notorious, as the ferment and agitation which his recall, and the expected conſequences of it, was of ſuch a nature, as threatened the moſt ſerious miſchiefs to the empire at large; he therefore thought it a circumſtance well worthy of a Parliamentary inquiry; and as his Majeſty's miniſters had been the firſt to attack him in Parliament, he hoped that they would fix a day for the diſcuſſion of the ſubject.

Lord Grenville replied, that he did not ſee how the ſimple fact of his Majeſty's miniſters adviſing the removal of the chief governor of a neighbouring country, could poſſibly be a meaſure of that importance as to call for a Parliamentary enquiry; he therefore could name no day for ſuch an inveſtigation; he did not think that his duty called on him to promote ſuch an enquiry.

Earl Fitzwilliam, in reply, repeated his former obſervations, that the ſubject being of public importance, merited an enquiry. He expreſſed his indignation and ſurpriſe at the conduct of thoſe miniſters, who, in his abſence, had attacked him, but now, when he was preſent, ſhould ſhrink from the conflict.

The Earl of Moira agreed in every obſervation that fell from the Noble Earl. Each party had charged the other with improper conduct on the occaſion; an enquiry was therefore obviouſly neceſſary, to aſcertain where the blame reſted.

The Duke of Norfolk expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the conduct of miniſters on the occaſion. He deemed the queſtion of the greateſt public importance, for the reaſons that had been ſtated, and therefore to give a regular opportunity of diſcuſſing the ſubject, he moved, that their Lordſhips be ſummoned, when he gave notice he would propoſe the conſideration of the the ſubject in queſtion.—An order for ſummoning their Lordſhips, as above, was immediately voted.

HAIR POWDER BILL.

28. On the queſtion of the third reading of this bill, a very long and deſultory debate took place, of which the following is a brief ſtatement of its general purport:

The Earl of Moira delivered his ſentiments at great length; they were as well againſt the principle as the details of the bill; he conſidered its policy and moſt probable effects as highly objectionable; it went to draw a marked line of diſtinction between the rich and poor claſſes of ſociety; a circumſtance which in the end may produce the moſt lamentable conſequences in a political point of view. He argued, that the price of wheat would eventually be in no degree lower-

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ed by it; and contended, that the tax would be moſt grievouſly felt by that claſs of ſociety, in which were really the greateſt objects of compaſſion, thoſe who, from their education, breeding, habits, and circumſtances, obliged them to make ſuch an appearance in public, as their incomes would very ill afford.

Lord Sydney defended the principle and details of the bill, every proper exemption had been made. With reſpect to the ſituation of a very meritorious claſs of military men (alluding to the half-pay officers), his Lordſhip felt for the ſituation of a great many of them, and thought their claims to an exemption required conſideration.

Lord Mulgrave, in the courſe of an argumentative, and at the ſame time an animated ſpeech, depicted in glowing colours the diſtreſſed ſituation of a great majority of the officers on half pay; he contended, that they had every claim on the indulgence of the legiſlature, their incomes were hardly ſufficient to prolong their exiſtence, yet they had to ſupport the character and appearance of gentlemen; an exemption had been made in favour of a certain profeſſional claſs (the lower order of the clergy), and the ſame exemption was requiſite in a ſtill greater degree for the claſs of men he pleaded for; their incomes were in general ſmaller, and they had leſs means of procuring an addition to their profeſſional ſtipends. He concluded with moving for the introduction of a clauſe into the bill, "To exempt all half pay officers in the army or navy, whoſe incomes were leſs than a hundred a year, from paying the tax."

The Duke of Richmond argued againſt the exemption to the Half-pay Officers, taking the queſtion generally. He did not feel the neceſſity of that claſs of officers wearing powder. Their claims to the reſpect and proper eſtimation of ſociety, would not be at all leſſened by the abſence of that ornament. His Grace begged to obſerve, that numbers of the perſons in queſtion had no claim whatever to the reſpect or gratitude of the public. Numbers of them, to his knowledge, never ſerved an hour, but purchaſed commiſſions on the eve of a war, merely for the object of the half pay. Many waiters of taverns, and others of a like deſcription, he underſtood, had elevated themſelves to the rank of officers by ſuch means. —Were ſuch individuals worthy of indulgence? If the Noble Lord's clauſe extended only to ſuch half pay officers as had come forward to ſerve their country in the ſpace of a year after the commencement of the war, perhaps he would ſupport it.

Lord Mulgrave in explanation defended his former arguments. If the practices alluded to by the Noble Duke had taken place, it was the crime of thoſe who had the ſuperintendance of thoſe concerns, and they deſerved the moſt ſevere cenſures. With reſpect to the neceſſity of thoſe gentlemen keeping up a decent appearance, he allowed it was neither moral nor phyſical; yet it was ſuch a one, as that every noble Lord, and man of liberality, muſt feel. So ſtrongly he felt it his duty, as a profeſſional man, and a Lord of Parliament, to preſs the exemption, that he was determined to take the ſenſe of the Houſe upon it. When the queſtion was called for, and their Lordſhips divided on Lord Mulgrave's propoſition, there appeared

For it	11
Againſt it	15
Majority	—4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

April 10. *Mr Pitt* moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to congratulate his Majeſty on the nuptials of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; and to expreſs the cordial ſatisfaction which his faithful Commons feel, on an event that promiſes to gratify the wiſhes of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, by augmenting the domeſtic felicity of his Majeſty, and his illuſtrious family, and by affording an additional ſecurity for the enjoyment of thoſe bleſſings which have been experienced in theſe kingdoms, under the auſpices of the Houſe of Brunſwick. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and a committee appointed to prepare the addreſs.

A ſimilar addreſs was ordered to be preſented to her Majeſty, and a congratulatory meſſage to the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, on the ſame happy occaſion; both were agreed to *nem. con.*

ADMIRAL HOTHAM'S VICTORY.

Mr Dundas adverted to the glorious circumſtances that attended the late victory, gained by Admiral Hotham, in the Mediterranean, which, though he would not compare it in ſplendour to that of the firſt of June, was nevertheleſs highly advantageous to the country, as defeating the projects of the enemy, and to the glory of the Britiſh arms, as defying them in vain to battle.—The enemy's fleet was freſh

freſh out of port, and ſomewhat ſuperior in number, while ours had been long expoſed to a ſevere ſervice. From theſe, and many other conſiderations, Mr Dundas thought himſelf bound to make honourable mention in the Houſe, of the meritorious conduct of the gallant Admiral, and to move that the thanks of the Houſe be given to him for the ſame; which was unanimouſly agreed to.

On the motion of *Mr Dundas*, the thanks of the Houſe were alſo voted to Vice Admirals Goodall, Sir H. Parker, and Rear Admiral Linzee, *nem. con.*

Mr Dundas next moved, that the Houſe do acknowledge and approve the ſervices of the ſeveral officers, ſeamen, and marines, belonging the fleet of Vice Admiral Hotham. Agreed to *nem. con.*

SIR BENJ. HAMMET.

General Tarleton moved, that the order of the day be read for Sir Benj. Hammet's attending in his place, and alſo that the different papers he had called for on that occaſion be read; which being done, he proceeded to ſhew, that the name of Sir Benjamin was not to be found in the liſt of thoſe members, who, from bodily infirmities, were authoriſed to delegate to another their privilege of franking. The hon. General, therefore, contended, that the papers on the table criminated the hon. member, and ſufficiently ſubſtantiated the charge of his having made an improper uſe of that privilege.

Sir Benj. Hammet denied that the papers alluded to ſubſtantiated any charge againſt him. He alſo aſſured the Houſe, that he was wholly diſabled from availing himſelf of the privilege of franking, when he delegated it to his ſon; and that he never franked himſelf, as long as his ſon continued to exerciſe that privilege in his name. In teſtimony of his ill ſtate of health, he read ſeveral letters from his apothecary, ſurgeon, &c. ſtating his infirmities to be ſuch as to make it unſafe for him to attend to any buſineſs.

A ſhort converſation enſued relative to the regularity of proceeding, when any charge was brought againſt a member of the Houſe, which the *Speaker* terminated by ſtating, that the hon. member muſt withdraw, before any motion could be made reſpecting his offence.

Sir Benj. Hammet accordingly withdrew.

Mr Ryder contended, that no evidence had been adduced by the hon. General to ſhew the abuſe of which he complained. He therefore moved, that the order of the day be read.

Mr Grey confeſſed there was ſome deficiency in the evidence, and lamented that it was not ſuch as to warrant the Houſe to come to an immediate reſolution. He could not, however, acquieſce in the motion juſt made, as he looked upon it to be a very improper manner of getting rid of the queſtion, which ſhould by no means be treated as ſo trivial and unimportant.

Mr Alderman Newnham and *Mr Cricket* ſaid a few words in vindication of Sir Benjamin Hammet; and the *Maſter* of the *Rolls* ſpoke alſo for the order of the day.

When the Houſe divided, there appeared for the order of the day 39
Againſt it - 27
Majority —12.

13. The report of the committee on the franking bill was brought up, with ſome amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr Long moved to introduce a clauſe to exempt newſpapers under cover, with a member's name, from payment of poſtage; and alſo a clauſe to provide, that all letters to ſailors, ſoldiers, and the naval and military non-commiſſioned officers, ſhould paſs with only the charge of one penny. Both theſe were made part of the bill.

Mr Dent prefaced a motion, by ſaying, that, as it was notorious, abuſes were ſuppoſed to exiſt, an inquiry was neceſſary, in order, if they did not exiſt, to give report the lie, and if they did exiſt, to correct them. He ſtated the profit of certain perſons, by tranſmitting parcels, to amount to a ſum of from L. 300 to L. 1200 a-year. One remarkable circumſtance he ſtated was, that Lackington the bookſeller's weighty catalogues had gone, by means of his friends in public offices, to all parts of the country, under franked covers; but what was more than all, was, that haunches of veniſon had gone by the ſame conveyances. He hoped the Houſe would not overlook ſuch abuſes if they were found to exiſt; and in order to aſcertain whether they did, or not, he moved—"That a committee be appointed to enquire into the frauds and abuſes committed in the franking of letters in public offices."

Mr Long thought the propoſed enquiry unneceſſary at this particular criſis; he ſaid, that when he examined the information, which had been laid before them, on this ſubject, and which were the grounds of the general meaſures taken by the Houſe, reſpecting franking, he found that

that though many abuſes did really exiſt, they were, on the whole, much exaggerated in repreſentation. The conveyance of veniſon had been mentioned; he had heard of a turtle being ſent franked; but the Houſe would obſerve, that unleſs the veniſon and turtle could be encloſed in a letter, it could not be at all conſidered a fraud on the revenue; for, in the contract of Government for mail-coaches, the proprietors are entitled to carry paſſengers and luggage.

After ſome further converſation between *Mr Dent*, *Mr Long*, *Mr Courtnay*, *Mr Porter*, and *Mr Smith*, *Mr Dent* agreed to withdraw his motion; but *Mr Bouverie*, however, inſiſted on taking the ſenſe of the Houſe upon it. The Houſe divided, For the motion 41—Againſt it 55.

The motion for the Houſe to go into a committee on the Sunday bill, was rejected by a Majority of 13.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

14. *Mr Grenville* entered into a very minute and detailed explanation of the various regulations which he intended to propoſe, in order to render more effectual the acts that had been already paſſed for deciding on the right of election. For the preſent, it was his principal wiſh to ſtate the inconveniencies that may occur, and how they may be obviated. The inconveniencies, he ſaid, were of a practical nature, and the moſt ſtriking one was the want of attendance on the days appointed for electing a committee. Mr Grenville then enumerated the various modes that at different times were adopted to compel attendance, ſuch as fines and other ſevere meaſures. Though it was far from his intention, to conſult or gratify the eaſe or indolence of gentlemen, one of his regulations would go to leſſen the number of members on whom this arduous taſk was in future to devolve. Inſtead therefore of 100, who were now obliged to be preſent on a day of ballot, 60 only would be required; and, inſtead of drawing 49 from 100, as before, 27 only ſhould be drawn from the 60; and out of the 27, inſtead of 15, 11 only ſhould be taken to conſtitute the committee. After hinting a few other regulations of inferior importance, Mr Grenville moved for leave to bring in a bill, to render more effectual the exception of ſeveral acts of Parliament for trying controverted elections.

Mr Baker objected to ſeveral of the regulations, ſuch as leſſening the number of members to attend, and the limiting the time from twelve to ſix months.

Mr Fox coincided with the objections of Mr Baker, and contended, that the proviſion ſhould be directly the reverſe; for that it ſhould encreaſe inſtead of diminiſhing the number of members to attend.

After a few words in explanation from *Mr Grenville*, leave was given to bring in the bill.

CAPTAIN FAULKNOR.

General Smith roſe to ſupport the motion which he had the honour to make reſpecting Capt. Faulknor. The merits of ſuch officers required, he ſaid, no ſplendid ſpeech to blazon them: they ſpoke for themſelves. The General would not tarniſh ſuch merits, by faint endeavours, to praiſe them, but contented himſelf with reading the Gazette that detailed the account of Capt. Faulknor's glorious conduct; after which, he moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that a monument be erected in Weſtminſter-Abbey to the memory of Capt. Faulknor, who glorioufly fell in his Majeſty's ſervice, on the 5th of January 1795; and that this Houſe will make good the expences of the ſame."

Mr Grey felt proud to ſecond ſuch a motion, eſpecially as he had heard, from the beſt authority, the higheſt teſtimonies in favour of the gallant officer in queſtion. His intrepid conduct had filled with admiration both the navy and army, and his whole life was an uninterrupted career of military glory.

Mr Wyndham lamented the painful neceſſity he was under of oppoſing a motion, to the object of which he was as ſenſible as any man, and as ready to acknowledge the high deſerts of the very meritorious officer whom it went to praiſe; but there was a rule of the Houſe that forbade ſuch a motion, and as with that rule he felt it his duty to comply, he would now move for the order of the day.

Mr Fox made a moſt animated ſpeech in reply to Mr Wyndham, and in praiſe of the extraordinary merits of Captain Faulknor. They were merits, he ſaid, ſingular and unexampled, and ſhould not be anſwered by a long ſtory about rules and negative facts. For his part, he knew no ſuch rules, and contended, that none ſuch could exiſt: and even did there exiſt one, there would be no miſchief to break through it on ſuch a ſplendid occaſion.

After ſome obſervations from the *Speaker*, with regard to the more regular mode of proceeding, the motion for the order

of the day was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr Wyndham then moved that the debate on this ſubject be adjourned till Monday, that time might be allowed to examine into the rules and precedents of of the Houſe on ſuch occaſions.

Mr Fox oppoſed this motion, and ridiculed and reprobated the idea of ſearching for precedents on ſuch an occaſion, as if precedents were to teach us how to feel.

The queſtion being called for, the Houſe divided on Mr Wyndham's motion for adjourning the debate, and there appeared, For the adjournment 25

Againſt it - 29

Majority for erecting the monument —4.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

20. *The Speaker* acquainted the Houſe, that their Lordſhips would on Thurſday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, proceed to give judgement on W. Haſtings, Eſq. Alſo, that their Lordſhips had agreed to ſeveral private bills, without any amendment.

21. *Mr Grenville* moved that Mr Fox be one of the managers to conduct the impeachment of Warren Haſtings, Eſq; in Weſtminſter Hall.—Agreed to.

Mr Fox acknowledged the honour done him by the appointment; but could not help animadverting ſomewhat on the proceedings of the Lords, as far as their proceedings could be touched upon in that Houſe, which he dared to pronounce different from any thing that had ever been purſued on any former impeachment.

Mr Grenville next moved, that Mr Sheridan, Mr Grey, Mr Wyndham, and the former managers, do attend to make good the ſaid charges.—Agreed to.

BROTHERS, THE PROPHET.

Mr Halhed aſſured the Houſe, that in making the preſent motion, he acted as an independent member of Parliament. He would therefore endeavour, by every conciliatory argument, and every honeſt appeal to the feelings of gentlemen, to induce them to concur with him in deſiring that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the warrant granted by the Secretary of State for apprehending Richard Brothers; alſo a copy of his examination before the Privy Council, and likewiſe of the verdict of the Jury impannelled to pronounce him a lunatic. If he had the happineſs to procure theſe documents, it was his intention, as to-morrow was an open day, to move that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the grounds and motives for detaining the perſon of Richard Brothers. Mr Halhed then went into a variety of reaſons, to juſtify his calling for the documents moved for. He alſo expreſſed much concern and ſurpriſe for the fate of his motion of the 31ſt of March. He addreſſed himſelf to all the different deſcriptions of characters that compoſe the Houſe; and aſked, when an innocent individual was thus undeſervedly puniſhed, Where were the pious promoters of the Sunday Reform Bill? Where were the ſpirited defenders of Muir and Palmer? Where were the *loyal* perſons who reſcued regal delirium from an intruſive regency? And where were the grand denunciators of the African Slave Trade? He muſt ſuppoſe they were all ſick, or ſupinely laid aſleep. Mr Halhed alſo glanced ſeverely at the phyſicians who pronounced on the deranged underſtanding of R. Brothers. The Houſe, he ſaid, ſhould expoſe the ignorance, and chaſtiſe the depravity of medical pretenders, who had conſpired to cry down a man's intellect, and rob him of his ſanity of mind. He then concluded by moving for the papers already mentioned.

Mr Halhed was equally unfortunate as before; for no member roſe to ſecond his motion, and it conſequently fell to the ground.

22. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr Pitt moved, that the ſum of 2,895,000l. be granted for the ſervice of his Majeſty from the ſurplus of the conſolidated fund.—Agreed.

23. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day, which was to go into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the bill for augmenting the royal corps of artillery, and for providing for the navy ſeafaring men out of the militia. The Houſe being in a Committee, he propoſed three clauſes. The firſt had for its object the regulating the powers of officers, during the abſence of the commander. The ſecond, for regulating the law, with regard to thoſe who were officers in the militia, and officers alſo in the fencibles. The third, reſtoring to his Majeſty the power of diſmiſſing officers in certain caſes out of the militia, a power which the Crown had had, ever ſince the eſtabliſhment of that body, until the paſſing of the bill in the year 1786. That power of the Crown was then omitted, whether inadvertently, or by deſign, he was unable to learn; but he ſaw no

reaſon for the omiſſion, on the contrary, he thought it a neceſſary power.

Upon each of theſe clauſes there was ſome converſation. On the laſt, *General Macleod* ſaid, it was a dangerous power to be in the hands of the Crown. It was well known, that one of the moſt ſplendid orations that was ever made by the late Earl of Chatham, was againſt the prerogative of the Crown, in diſmiſſing an officer in the regulars, what muſt it be over the militia?

The Houſe divided: For the clauſe, 45.—Againſt it, 8.—The bill then, with all the clauſes, paſſed the Committee.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

24. The Houſe having gone into a Committee on Mr Grenville's Bill for regulating the right of Election Petitions,

Mr Fox contended, that the only means of compelling a full and adequate attendance was, as he had on a former occaſion intimated, to ſtop all public buſineſs being proceeded on till ſuch trials had been decided. He was not ready to ſtate any plan of his own, but felt much more inclined for fixing the number at 200, than at 100; for, by diminiſhing the number, the grievances complained of would be increaſed rather than diminiſhed.

Mr T. Grenville expreſſed his wiſh to have been able to arrange the diſpoſition of numbers, ſo as to meet the ideas of gentlemen who entertained apprehenſions from the ſmallneſs of the number, ſixty. He would not object to its being ſeventy-five or eighty, if ſuch a change met the approbation of the Houſe.

The Speaker alſo ſupported the propriety of the number being 100, rather than under, as it tended to maintain the credit and authority of the Houſe.

It was then generally agreed, that the original number of 100 ſhould be continued.

The Committee then went into a diſcuſſion on the propoſition for reducing the number, from which the Election Committee was to be ſtruck off, from 49 to 27; and for reducing the number of members compoſing the Committee, from 15 to 11.

After a ſhort converſation a diviſion took place, when there appeared,

For the original number,	53
Againſt it	36.

LORD FITZWILLIAM'S RECALL.

Lord Milton, (late Secretary to Lord F. when Chief Governor of Ireland) obſerved, that as the recall, and its attendant circumſtances, of Lord Fitzwilliam from the government of a neighbouring country, was productive of much ferment and agitation in the minds of the people of that kingdom, and conſequently likely to affect the intereſts of this; and beſides, as the character of the noble Lord in queſtion had been attacked by miniſters in this Houſe, he hoped they would name a day for taking the ſubject into conſideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that if the noble Lord had been preſent at the time of his alluding to the circumſtance in queſtion, he would have learned that his Majeſty's miniſters held it no part of their duty to promote or agitate ſuch a diſcuſſion.

Mr Jekyl inſiſted on the propriety of inveſtigating the ſubject; and therefore gave notice, that on Friday next he would move the Houſe to go into a committee, to conſider of the circumſtances of the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam from Ireland.

THE PRINCE'S DEBTS.

Mr Pitt brought up the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:

G. R. His Majeſty relies on the liberality and affection of his faithful Commons, and on the cordial intereſt which they have manifeſted on the happy event of the Prince's marriage, that they will be ready to concur in ſuch a proviſion as ſhall be deemed neceſſary to ſettle an eſtabliſhment on the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, ſuitable to their rank and dignity. On an occaſion ſo ſatisfactory in all other reſpects, his Majeſty feels the deepeſt regret in communicating to the Houſe, that the benefit of any ſettlement that may be made muſt fail in its moſt deſirable effect, if means be not provided to extricate his Royal Highneſs from the incumbrances under which he labours, to a great amount.—Anxious as his Majeſty muſt be, to relieve the Prince of Wales, his Majeſty entertains no idea of propoſing the payment of his Royal Highneſs' debts in any other manner than by appropriating a part of his income, and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, to the payment of ſuch debts; and his Majeſty will be ready to co-operate in any plan which the wiſdom of the Houſe may deviſe, for eſtabliſhing a ready and punctual order of payment, and for guarding againſt the poſſibility of the Prince's being again involved in any ſimilar embarraſſments.

The meſſage being read, *Mr Pitt* moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe on this day ſe'nnight.

Mr

Mr Stanley expreſſed the deep regret he felt at the Houſe being again called on for the payment of his Royal Highneſs' debts, and moved that the Addreſs of the Houſe of the 24th May 1787, be read. The meaſure to be diſcuſſed appeared to him of ſuch extraordinary importance, that it could not be agitated with propriety, eſpecially in the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of the country, without a very full attendance. Previous, therefore, to the conſideration of this matter, he thought it proper that there ſhould be a call of the Houſe. In making this motion, nothing could be farther from his mind, than any intention to drop a ſingle word diſreſpectful to the illuſtrious perſonage whom it ſo nearly touched.

Mr Fitt lamented as much as any gentleman the neceſſity of the preſent application; but he truſted the Houſe would recollect, that his Majeſty did not propoſe the immediate payment of the Prince's debts, but that a part of his income ſhould be appropriated for their gradual liquidation. The Houſe, in general, agreed that a ſuitable ſplendour and dignity ſhould attach to the eſtabliſhment of the Heir Apparent; but the names of dignity and ſplendour muſt fade away, if unaccompanied with circumſtances that may enable him to act in a manner truly dignified, by giving ſatisfaction to his creditors, and thereby to himſelf. The ſum to be propoſed was not greater than if ſuch debts had not unhappily been contracted, nor was it larger than had been already granted to his Royal Highneſs' predeceſſors. He could not think, therefore, of the liberality, and he would add, of the wiſdom of Parliament, to narrow the amount. He was not inclined to ſay more in the preſent ſtate of the buſineſs; but as other great points of political conſequence, queſtions of Peace and War, were ſhortly to come before the Houſe, and from their nature would draw a full attendance, he could not ſee the neceſſity of a call of the Houſe, which could only be diſtreſſing to ſome individuals.

Mr Pitt, ſeeing it to be the opinion of many gentlemen, that there ſhould be a call of the Houſe, withdrew his former motion, and Mr Stanley's was then agreed to.

INN-KEEPERS.

30. The bill for relieving inn-keepers was committed.

Mr Wyndham ſtated, that the object of the preſent bill was to relieve this aggrieved claſs of men, from the expences they incurred by having ſoldiers quartered on them. He then went into a long and minute calculation of the various heads of theſe expences, and the loſſes complained of by inn-holders, to whoſe patient and moderate behaviour he paid a due tribute of praiſe. The reſult of his regulations was, that for each horſe they ſhould have an additional allowance of 4½d. to the 6d. they now had, and whenever they ſtated their loſs at 1s. they ſhould have 6d. where 10d. they ſhould have 5d.; but from a conſideration of the inn-keepers, he wiſhed to turn the ſcale in their favour. On this account he meant to propoſe an addition of 2d. where the loſs was ſtated to be 3d.

After ſome miſcellaneous obſervations, this bill paſſed the committee, and was ordered, by the Houſe, to be reported.

SIR C. GREY AND SIR J. JERVIS.

May 4. *Mr Barham* ſaid, he was deeply impreſſed with the importance of the motion he was about to make, and with the nature of the facts which prompted and authorized him to make it. He felt confident, however, that the ſtrength of the cauſe he embarked in would out-balance the weakneſs of the advocate. Many rumours and imputations had been floating on the public voice, prejudicial to the characters of our late commanders in the Weſt Indies, and the object of his motion was, to examine into the truth or falſehood of ſuch reports. Mr Barham next alluded to the various memorials preſented to his Majeſty's miniſters by the Weſt India planters, and wiſhed to know their opinions thereon; nor did he expect that miniſters would withhold the papers it was his intention to call for, as no well-grounded objections could be made to their production. He then moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before the Houſe, copies of the proclamations iſſued by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, during their command in the Weſt Indies; alſo other papers, &c."

Mr Manning ſeconded the motion, and went pretty nearly over the ſame ground with the hon. mover. He ſtated the alarms which theſe proclamations had excited, and wiſhed, for the ſake of our national honour, as well as for the greater ſecurity of the perſons expoſed to the horrors of a vindictive retaliation, that the proclamations complained of might be fairly and unequivocally diſavowed by a public act of the Britiſh Legiſlature.

Mr Dundas made a ſplendid eulogy on the characters and conduct of the meri-

torious and diſtinguiſhed officers, which the preſent motion went to queſtion and criminate. The principles of honour and integrity, which, he ſaid, had ever directed and ſanctified their lives, gave the direct lie to all the reports and calumnies that malice had propogated againſt them. He was well aware, that if a negative was put on the preſent motion, it would be ſaid, that miniſters endeavoured to ſcreen and cover that conduct which they were unable to defend. He ſincerely wiſhed the inquiry might take place, as he was ſenſible, that the reading of a few papers would not only reſcue the honour of the characters in queſtion, but ſecure the laurels that adorned their brows. Mr Dundas denied that there exiſted any facts to juſtify the enquiry demanded; and he again ſaid, that he would enter his caveat againſt an enquiry of the extent propoſed, as ſuch enquiry was perfectly uſeleſs, and, at preſent, inconvenient; eſpecially as the mere narrative of the conqueſt contained in the Gazette, was abundantly ſufficient to ſatisfy the Houſe, and vindicate the illuſtrious characters in queſtion.

Mr Fox ſaid, he was, in general, a friend to enquiry; but, in the preſent caſe, he ſaw no ſpecific charge adduced, either by the hon. mover or ſeconder of the motion, upon which to ground an enquiry. Nothing was ſtated but a general opinion, founded on vague imputations and looſe aſſertions. He would not enter into, or attempt to decide the queſtion, Whether booty was or was not the proper reward of victorious valour? But plunder, he knew, and general confiſcation, had obtained in all ages, and in all hiſtories. The proclamations alluded to were wholly conditional; they ſuppoſed the tranquil ſubmiſſion of the iſlands to the Britiſh arms, but none of them had ſo ſubmitted; all were taken by force and ſtorm. Mr Fox then ridiculed the idea of the proclamations producing a ſpirit of inſurrection in the iſlands, or tending to create and provoke a ſpirit of vindictive retaliation.

Mr Pitt ſaid a few words, to deprecate any further diſcuſſion of the buſineſs in its preſent preliminary ſtage, when papers were merely moved for, on which might be grounded the propriety or neceſſity of the enquiry propoſed.

Mr Grey ſaid, he intentionally reſerved himſelf for a late period of the debate, that he might hear what might be advanced on both ſides, and give the moſt ſatisfactory anſwer in his power. He then went into a long and able defence of the whole conduct of the commanders in the Weſt Indies, recapitulated all their operations, and explained the manner in which the different iſlands had been taken. Port Royal, St Pierre, and the capital of St Lucia, all were ſubdued by ſtorm. As to the proclamations, it was idle to arraign them; for whether well or ill intended they had never been put in execution.

Mr Thelluſon adduced ſome inſtances of proceedings, which appeared to be in conſequence of the proclamations in queſtion. In one caſe, particularly, he ſaid, above 600 hogſheads of ſugar had been ſeized, which, according to the ſtatements of thoſe concerned in the property, was countenanced by no plea of right or juſtice whatever. The motion was put and carried.

The next motion, propoſed by *Mr Barham*, for a copy of ſuch memorials as had been preſented to the ſecretaries of ſtate, relative to the conduct of the ſaid officers in the Weſt Indies, was alſo put and carried.

Mr Grey, in purſuance to what he had before ſtated, moved for the production of the memorials preſented by Generals Preſcott, Dundas, and Myers, in anſwer to thoſe preſented by certain Weſt India planters. Ordered.—Alſo, copies of the inſtructions given to Sir J. Jervis and Sir C. Grey, relative to any booty taken at Martinico, St Lucia, and Gaudaloupe. Ordered.

Col. Maitland moved for the production of a copy of certain proclamations, iſſued in the Weſt Indies by Generals Preſcott, Dundas, and Myers. Ordered.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 21. On *Mr Grattan's* motion, That the Houſe ſhould, on this day ſe'nnight, reſolve itſelf into a committee to enquire into the ſtate of the nation,

Mr Cuffe thought the Houſe might be engaged in a buſineſs much more uſeful to the country than the inquiry propoſed. It would better become Parliament to exert themſelves in ſupport of the conſtitution, and to reſtrain that great ſtock of ſedition which, it appeared, exiſted in this country, in halls, chapels, and veſtries, and which was propagated by the orations of the chapel demagogues: It would better become the Houſe to pledge

pledge themſelves, with life and fortune, to ſupport our happy eſtabliſhment in all its parts, than to waſte their time in enquiring, why one Viceroy was recalled, and another ſent to ſucceed him?

Lord Maxwell was againſt the motion. He alluded particularly to the Catholic queſtion; and adverted, that the Catholics of this country did not wiſh for more power than they already enjoyed.

Mr Ponſonby ſaid, with reſpect to the queſtion before the Houſe, he would be very ſhort; there was no need, he obſerved, for a long ſpeech, when a man had plain facts to ſtate, and was not afraid to ſtate them. *He aſſerted then, poſitively, that whether the recall was to be attributed to the changes in official ſituation, or to the intended benefits to the Catholics, not one of thoſe had been undertaken without, be underſtood, the approbation of the Britiſh Cabinet. This aſſertion he would ſeal with his reputation.* Where was the hon. member who would contradict it? He went further, and declared, upon his honour as a gentleman, that, in his opinion, the Catholic queſtion had no more to do with the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, than Lord Macartney's embaſſy to China. Lord Fitzwilliam was to be recalled, and this was conſidered as the moſt popular pretext for the meaſure.

Mr Curran ſaid, there were ſome very obvious and ſtrong reaſons to induce him to agree in the motion. His right hon. friend, he ſaid, was miſconceived, when it was aſſerted, that the injuries of the committee were to be confined to the cauſes of Lord Fitzwilliam's departure; it would not certainly confine itſelf within ſo narrow limits; it would go alſo to an inquiry into the public adminiſtration of this country for ſome years back.

Mr Pelham roſe to ſay, that he thought he could not ſerve this country better, on the preſent occaſion, than by oppoſing the committee called for.

The Right Hon. Mr Conolly voted and ſpoke for the motion.

On a diviſion, the numbers were,

For the motion,	48
Againſt it,	158.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BARRERE'S TRIAL.

March 25. Saladin, the reporter, opened the debates by the firſt charge—*That of having covered France with priſons.* He pronounced on that matter a very energetic ſpeech; he pointed eſpecially at the refinement of barbarity uſed by the committee. The accuſed has ſaid, "Since ſuch was the ſyſtem of the government, that liberty could not be eſtabliſhed but by terror, and that half-meaſures protracted too much the revolutions;" according to the expreſſions of Billaud Varennes, when he moved the arreſt of ſuſpected perſons, and the organization of revolutionary armies, it is clear and proved, that the great number of priſons erected in the boſom of a free country, was the deed of ſuch as directed the action of government.

Barrere—"It will be ſufficient to demonſtrate the injuſtice of the accuſation directed againſt three perſons, to remember the origin of thoſe numerous priſons that have covered the ſoil of France. The origin of thoſe great revolutionary meaſures had a fixed epoch—It was on the 10th of Auguſt 1793, when the republican conſtitution was accepted by the nation, the primary aſſemblies of which ſent over commiſſaries that you all have ſeen ſitting at this very bar, and who provoked thoſe meaſures, the execution of which is to day objected as our crime. Remember, citizens, what was then our alarming ſituation. Our frontier places had fallen into the hands of the coaleſced powers, and the enemies of the interior ſhewed themſelves with more audacity than ever. The meaſures which were then propoſed to the Convention, and adopted by it, cauſed the departure of eight hundred thouſand men to the defence of the republic, and compreſſed the enemies of the interior. Thoſe meaſures were as pure as the will of the people, as irreſiſtible as its power, as great as its dangers, and, we muſt ſay, as violent as were its enemies. It was then in the preſence, and after the demand of the commiſſaries of the primary aſſemblies, that you impreſſed the government with a revolutionary movement, and that you ordered the arreſtation of all the ſuſpected perſons.—[Here Barrere read the ſpeech, which the commiſſaries of the primary aſſemblies had pronounced at the bar]. So you fulfilled

filled the wiſhes of the people, expreſſed before you by its extraordinary deputies. —*It was they who exerciſed amongſt you the beginning of terror, againſt the numerous enemies of the interior.* The 14th of the ſame month, the ſections of Paris preſented you the ſame wiſhes, and even demanded an augmentation of the number of houſes of arreſt. Who commanded that terrible meaſure? the revolution.—By whoſe organs? by thoſe of the people.—Who cauſed them to be executed? the revolutionary committees.—Who approved them? the Convention.—Who watched only over them? your committees of of public ſafety. Paris, on account of its population, of the intrigues practiſed by the ancient privileged, the old friends to the court, muſt neceſſarily contain a greater number of ſuſpected perſons: and if we conſider the demands of the ſections, inſtead of thinking that the number of the houſes of arreſt has been exceſſive, being thirty-two, it ſhould rather be a matter of ſurprize that there had not been forty-eight. We are accuſed of arbitrary arreſts; but when that charge was brought forward for the firſt time by Lecointre, it was rejected. Bourdon de l'Oiſe himſelf took up our defence, and ſaid, that ſuch arreſts had been the work of the revolutionary committees, and not that of men who had well ſerved their country; for ſuch was the opinion in our behalf, and it was under that head that we were ſo called by Bourdon. In ſhort, the firſt head of accuſation relative to the oppreſſion of the people cannot concern us, neither as individuals, nor as members of government."

Saladin continued the reading of the charges. He read that of the arbitrary arreſtations.

Collot d'Herbois anſwered that charge.

The ſittings of the 27th and 28th were diſturbed by clamours of the mob for bread, the diſtribution not being made as uſual. Order was reſtored by means of the national guard, without effuſion of blood.

27. and 28. In theſe ſittings, Barrere proceeded in anſwer to the charges againſt him and his colleagues, which was frequently interrupted by diſputes amongſt the members.

April 1. An immenſe mob burſt into the Hall, ſome crying out for peace, and others *Vive la Republique!* The petitioners of the ſection de l'Oiſe demanded, that the patriots ſhould be ſet at liberty; they marched through the Hall, wearing on their hats labels with this inſcription: "Bread, and the conſtitution of 1793." They attributed the diſcredit of aſſignats to the new laws enacted by the Convention, and exclaimed, "Mountain, thou who has ſo often, in moments of difficulty, ſaved the republic, lighten, thunder, and diſpel the ſtorm!" Several other ſections expreſſed the ſame demand in very energetic language, whilſt others invited the Convention to remain at its poſt, and ſaid, that their bodies ſhould ſerve it as a rampart. All the members ſaid, that, for ſeveral days paſt, they had been without bread, and had eaten nothing but biſcuit. Vergent ſaid, that the commotions of this day had been excited by Adrie, Duport, and Lamete, who were actually in London.

Dumont pointed out Chales, Choudieu, and all the members on the left ſide, as rank royaliſts, and enraged enemies of the people. He maintained, that the commotions had no other object but to reſcue the three great criminals; and he moved, that they ſhould be tranſported that night, which was decreed amidſt the loudeſt acclamations of applauſe. The members of the left ſide called loudly out for the nominal appeal, and ruſhed towards the tribune. In order to reſiſt them, the Convention paſſed a decree againſt Chales, Choudieu, and Fauſſedoire.—Pichegru was appointed commander in chief of the commune of Paris, and Barras and Anguis were nominated his aſſiſtants. A decree of arreſt was alſo paſſed againſt Huguet, Leonard Bourdon, Ruamps, Duhem, and Amar; and it was reſolved, that all thoſe who came within the deſcription of a decree of this nature, ſhould be ſent to the fortreſs of Ham, in Picardy.

ENGAGEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

2. Maree, in the name of the committee of the marine—"On the 11th Ventoſe, (30th of January) our fleet in the Mediterranean ſailed from Toulon, compoſed of 15 ſail, to fight the Engliſh; after five day's ſailing, and having met with contrary winds, it came in ſight of the iſland of Corſica. On the 17th Ventoſe, (9th of February) at 7 o'clock in the morning, the Berwick, an Engliſh man of war, which came from St Fiorenzo, was taken. On the 23d and 24th Ventoſe, (12th and 13th of February) the two fleets hove in ſight of each other. Five of our ſhips fought fifteen Engliſh ſail of the line, and after a very ſevere conflict, the Ca-Ira was ſunk, and the Cenſeur taken, in ſuch a condition as renders her abſolutely uſeleſs to the enemy, who, beſides the Berwick,

have

have loſt the Illuſtre, which was ſunk. Thus are all the calumnious reports deſtroyed. The ſailors all ſhewed the greateſt zeal and courage: ſome officers deſerve cenſure, and their conduct ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed."

It was announced, that two carriages, in one of which were the three deputies ſentenced to be tranſported, and in the other, three of theſe repreſentatives who were to be ſent to the fortreſs of Ham, had been ſtopped, one on the Place de Revolution, and the other at the Barrier, by the citizens, who, with open force, had conducted the condemned deputies to the committee of general ſafety.—This oppoſition greatly alarmed the Aſſembly. Violent agitations were ſtated to exiſt in the ſection of Quinze-Vingts, tending to place the Mountain again at the helm of government, but Pichegru reſtored order in that ſection.

3. Dornier, the national repreſentative with the army of the weſt, acquainted the Convention, by letter, that the republican troops had penetrated into that part of Anjou occupied by Stofflet.—The troops of the republic poſſeſſed Breſſuere, Chatillon, and Cholet; and detachments had been ſent againſt Mortagne, Chemille, and Beaufroi. Few men were loſt at the paſſage of Bayon; the moſt conſiderable in rank were an Adjutant-General, and the commander of a ſquadron of huſſars. The rebels fled on all ſides. Dornier ſaid, that he had received a letter from Stofflet, but that he would not compromiſe the national dignity, and the intereſt of the public. Stofflet had not been able to collect ſuch a force as he expected. The inhabitants of the country were all in favour of peace.

STATE OF PARIS.

Iſabeau—"I am come from the committee of general ſafety, to give you an account of the execution of yeſterday. The committee wiſh to preſent a very detailed report, but it is not yet finiſhed, on account of there being 3000 documents to be examined relative to the events of that day. The true national guard ſhewed themſelves firm and obedient to the decrees of the Convention. General Pichegru was ſurrounded by the diſaffected, and behaved with all that coolneſs which diſtinguiſhes his courage. The diſaffected occupied a poſition in the centre of the Elyſian fields. They there kept up a fire of muſquetry, which killed only ſome horſes. They alſo fired two pieces of cannon, which did no harm." (Applauſes.)

On a motion of Bourdon de l'Oiſe, the Convention decreed that Cambon ſhould no longer be one of the members of the committee of finance. (Loud applauſe.)

4. General Pichegru appeared at the bar. He returned the Convention thanks for the marks of confidence with which he had been honoured. He praiſed the activity and zeal of the Pariſian national guard, and he expreſſed his joy at having aſſiſted in the re-eſtabliſhment of order. He promiſed to inform the army of the meaſures adopted to deſtroy a tyrannic faction. He promiſed to tell the defenders of the country, that they had no longer to fear that executioners would ſhed, on the ſcaffold, the blood of their relatives and friends, at the very time they were ſhedding their own blood on the frontiers. "The Convention," concluded General Pichegru, "wiſhes only liberty and juſtice; the people will ſupport the Convention, and the armies will make France triumphant."

Andre Dumont moved, that the preſident ſhould give Gen. Pichegru the fraternal embrace. (Decreed.) The General received the embrace amidſt univerſal acclamations.

The following members were elected a committee to prepare the mode of organizing the laws of the republican conſtitution:—Cambaceres, Merlin of Douai, Thibaudeau, Sieyes, Mathieu, Lefage of Eure and Loire, and Creuſe-Latouche.

4. Pemartin preſented a report from the committee of general ſafety, on the conſpiracy of April 1.; he read a number of documents, in evidence againſt the accuſed deputies, the charges related to their wiſh to reſtore the Jacobins; their accuſing the Convention of a deſign to overthrow the Conſtitution of 1793, &c.

Tallien, after ſome obſervations relative to the ſuſpected members, gave the following as a liſt of thoſe who ought to be arreſted; theſe are, Thuriot, Cambon, Levaſſeur de la Sarthe, Hentz, Maignet, and Craſſous. He alſo propoſed the baniſhment of Lebon.

The decrees of arreſt being then put to the vote, one after the other, they were carried againſt Moyſe Bayle, Thuriot, Cambon, Hentz, Maignet, Levaſſeur de la Sarthe, Craſſous, and Lecointre of Verſailles.

8. A plan, propoſed by Pelet, for the means of adopting the conſtitution of 1795, was ordered to be printed and ſent to the commiſſion.

PEACE WITH PRUSSIA.

10. Reubell, in the name of the committee

mittee of public welfare—" You have now before your eyes" faid he, " the fruits of your principles and wiſdom. The governments which had ſworn the ruin of the republic, governed by tyrants and factious men, are now eager to demand peace, ſince they have loſt the wiſdom and the principles which direct the Convention.

" The committee of public welfare has followed your intentions of procuring a partial peace, and offers, for your ratification, that which is concluded with the King of Pruſſia. We have not forgot, for an inſtant, that if the wiſhes of the people were for a glorious peace, it behoved us likewiſe to bind, in their intereſt, a power not likely to diſengage itſelf from us.

" You will judge if your committee has obtained its object. The principal point was to re-eſtabliſh the exterior relations, and to heighten theſe. We believe it will be uſeful to have for our ally a power enjoying a preponderance in the Empire, which it may turn to the advantage of the republic.

" All accounts inform us, that the Pruſſian nation has not ceaſed, during the whole war, to give to the French nation proofs of eſteem. The indefatigable zeal of the Envoy of the French republic in Switzerland has ſurmounted all obſtacles; he has acted with that candour which carries conviction to every mind.

" This peace is not the only one which at preſent occupies the attention of your committee. Continue, repreſentatives, to diſplay principles of wiſdom, and ſoon ſhall all the projects of the malevolent be overſet.—French people, remain inſenſible to their perfidious inſinuations. A moment of precipitation will ruin you—Soon ſhall your welfare be aſſured."

Reubell next read the powers given by the King of Pruſſia to Baron Hardenberg, for the concluſion of a peace. He next preſented the treaty, conſiſting of 12 articles, concluded on the 16th Germinal (April 5,) at Baſle, between Citizen Barthelemy, and Baron Hardenberg.

THE TREATY.

Article I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding between the French Republic and the King of Pruſſia, who ſhall be recognized in that character, as well as Elector of Brandenburg, and a Member of the Germanic Body.

II. In conſequence, all hoſtilities between the two Powers ſhall ceaſe, reckoning from the day of the ratificationof the preſent Treaty; and, from the ſame period, neither ſhall furniſh to their Enemies, under any pretext whatever, ſuccours in men, horſes, or money.

III. Neither of the Contracting Powers ſhall give, through their Territory, a paſſage to the Troops of the enemy of the other.

IV. The Troops of the Republic ſhall evacuate, within fifteen days after the ratification, ſuch parts of the Pruſſian territory as they now occupy on the right bank of the Rhine; all requiſitions which have been made are declared void; the amount of all contributions received ſhall be reimburſed.

V. The Troops of the Republic ſhall continue to occupy the part of the State of the King of Pruſſia, ſituated on the left bank of the Rhine; the arrangement with regard to theſe Provinces ſhall be reſerved to the time of a general pacification with the Germanic Empire.

VI. Until a Treaty of Commerce ſhall be concluded between the Court of Berlin and the French Republic, all the communications, and commercial relations, ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed upon the footing on which they were before the War.

VII. The proviſions of Art. VI. not having their full effect while the War ſhall continue in the North of Germany, the two contracting Powers ſhall take meaſures to carry the War from that quarter.

VIII. To individuals, of both nations, ſhall be reſtored the effects, of whatever nature they may be, which have been ſequeſtrated.

IX. All priſoners taken ſince the commencement of the War, ſhall be reciprocally reſtored within the ſpace of one month.

X. The priſoners of Mayence, Heſſians, Saxons, and others, who ſerved with the army of the King of Pruſſia, ſhall likewiſe be exchanged.

XI. The French Republic will be glad of the good offices of the King of Pruſſia with the members of the Germanic Body, ſituated on the right bank of the Rhine, who are willing to enter into good underſtanding with it.

XII. The preſent Treaty ſhall not be in force until ratified by the Contracting Powers, which ſhall be done within a month at leaſt, or ſooner, if poſſible.

The Aſſembly applauded with tranſport the report and the treaty of peace, and conformable to the decree reſpecting exterior relations, ordered them to be printed.

14. Andre Dumont obſerved, that notice ſhould be taken of thoſe refractory prieſts

prieds, who at this time were endeavouring more than ever, to inspire fanaticism into the people, to vilify the assignats, and to preach royalism.

Pallier was of opinion, that prieds deserved their impotence from being too much talked of, and that if, at this time, royalism and fanaticism were attempting to agitate the people, it was for no other reason but that the laws were not executed.

Chenier proposed, that the whole business should be referred to the three committees, and that at the same time, the committee of public instruction should be ordered, within the next three days, to give in a plan of decadary festivals.—Decreed.

A letter was read from Ferrand, representative with the army before Mentz, relating the issue of an attack made by the enemy on their entrenchments.

Head Quarters Ober Ulm, April 9.

"Dear Colleagues! Yesterday at nine in the morning the enemy attempted an attack against us from Bretzenheim, as far as the forest of Mombach, and particularly against the latter position. The engagement began on both sides with the utmost vigour. A firing with grape shot continued during four hours, and the firing of musquetry lasted for five hours, without interruption. For a moment our brave soldiers were obliged to quit an intrenchment, which we had raised during the night, on the flat ground before Mentz, from whence the enemy endeavoured to drive us. They entered it, but in two minutes afterwards they were ignominiously driven out of it by the point of the bayonet. They were also driven by our bayonets out of the ravines situated under the forest of Mombach, where they were three times charged by our infantry, under command of General Sandos. Towards two o'clock the enemy began to retreat under the fire of the out-works of the fortress, and to entered Mentz. Our troops on their side returned to their posts: they still occupy the same position; and have retained their advanced trenches.

"The lois of the enemy is very considerable; for they were obliged to attack our posts in front, which were well defended by the nature of the ground, by the active firing of a section of the horse artillery, and by the batteries of the Forest of Mombach. Every body has done his duty, Soldiers, Officers, and Generals, all deserve the greatest praises.

"I shall set out from hence in three or four days, and hope I shall be happy enough to bring you news of a new victory, for we expect to be again attacked.

"Hail and Fraternity.

(Signed) J. FERRAND."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRISONERS IN THE TEMPLE.

On Monday, the 18th of March, a Public Officer, attended by another person, paid a visit to the fon of Louis Capet, and his sister, in the Temple.—They have no communication with each other, and do not even seem to know that they are confined under one and the same roof.—At certain times they are permitted to air themselves in the galleries of the Tower, but they are never seen in the court or the garden. When the visitants entered the apartment of the ci-devant Dauphin, he was leaning with his elbow upon a table, his head reclining upon his hand. Their entrance did not by any means disturb him, any further than by provoking a momentary look of surprise.—Being asked if he chose to dine, he answered, "Yes." When the dinner was served up, consisting of soup, meat, and a desert, he fed with much appetite. It was to no purpose, however, that the company attempted to raise his spirits. He did not make the least reply to their questions, but seemed to pay considerable attention to a little dog that came in with the visitors. His dejection being equally conspicuous at supper, he ate nothing; but when he was offered some rum and coffee the next morning, these articles appeared to him very acceptable. As he shewed no disposition to rise, he was served with his breakfast in bed. It was not observed that his attention was occupied by any thing in his apartment. The melancholy of the unfortunate youth is attributed to the brutal conduct of Simon, during the time his jurisdiction lasted. This man's conduct at that period, it is stated, was so unfeeling, that he would have forced his tender charge to the performance of the lowest offices of drudgery.

On the following day the same persons visited the daughter of the late King, who resides a story higher than her brother. Her apartment is very neatly furnished, every thing being arranged by herself. It is by her own particular request that she is without a companion in her solitude. When the Officers entered her apartment, she was employed in knitting stockings.

She ſcarcely deigned them a ſingle glance, and purſued her occupation. To ſeveral queſtions aſked her, ſhe replied by a ſingle affirmative or negative. She reads much, has a number of books, a harpſichord, &c. in her chamber; and with reſpect to her diet, ſhe fares much the ſame as her brother.

The peace between Pruſſia and France, which, for a long time paſt, had been the ſubject of much ſpeculation, is at laſt concluded. It was announced to the Convention on the 10th April, and ratified on the 14th. It is not eaſy, at the preſent moment, to anticipate the conſequences of this meaſure. It is by no means improbable, that the whole Germanic Body will be induced to follow the example of the Elector of Brandenburgh, as ſuch is the nature of the treaty he has made, that he cannot now furniſh his contingent, which, as a member of that body, the conſtitution of the country ſays he is bound to bring forward, whenever the neceſſities of the Empire require it. It then follows, that a diſagreement between the States muſt take place, or Auſtria yield to that general wiſh, and make peace with France. On the other hand, and beyond this, we have to look to what may be the conduct of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in conſequence of this proceeding of his Pruſſian Majeſty. He is already a poſſeſſor of a part of Poland, and a claimant on the new partition; whether the Court of Peterſburgh, after a declaration which has been made, will quietly admit this claim or not, remains to be ſeen.

The trial of Barrere and his colleagues excited very conſiderable ferment in Paris, and threatened the Convention with danger. General Pichegru, who was then preſent, was proclaimed proviſional commandant. The *generale* was beaten, and the citizens aſſembled in their reſpective ſections. A ſtrong guard, under the command of Pichegru and Raſſin, conducted Barrere and Billaud through the Champs Eliſis. Before they arrived at the Barrier de Chaillot, the Section of the Champs Eliſis planted themſelves with two pieces of cannon to intercept them. A piſtol was fired at Raſſin, without any other conſequence than giving a ſlight contuſion on the thigh. The aſſaſſin, on being arreſted, declared, that he had received from Duhem 252 livres, for aſſiſting in throwing the Muſcadins (better ſort of people) in the baſon of the Thuilleries; and 100 livres, on another occaſion, for attending in the tribunes of the ſociety of the Jacobins. The deputies were brought back a ſecond time to the committee of general ſafety, and diſpatched, in the following night, for their deſtination, agreeable to the decree. The next day, every part of Paris that had been convulſed for two days, returned to its proper bias, and every one reſumed their uſual occupations, ſatisfied with the complete triumph that the Moderates had obtained over the Jacobins.

The moſt afflicting accounts are daily received of the general ſcarcity of bread and proviſions in France, and of the treatment experienced by the Britiſh priſoners in that country; with the inhabitants at large, they receive a very ſmall allowance, and in general of a very bad quality. The neceſſity of the caſe (real ſcarcity) may extenuate or apologize for this; but the inhuman rigour of their confinement, being ſhut up in hundreds, in narrow damp priſons or dungeons, can admit of no excuſe. The priſoners who have eſcaped, and the letters of ſuch as have found an opportunity to inform their friends, preſent us with details of cruelty and ſufferings at which humanity revolts. The ſcarcity which prevails in France, is alſo now not a little felt in thoſe provinces, and in Holland, which have ſubmitted to their arms. The Northern States, Sweden in particular, is threatened with this direful calamity, which its Council are taking meaſures to prevent.

The following are the principal articles in the treaty which was entered into between Charette and the Convention, but which hath ſince been ſet aſide by the Convention, who have denounced him as a traitor:—Art. 1. The repreſentatives of the people promiſe, that the ſum of eighty millions ſhall be granted to the inhabitants of La Vendee, to indemnify them for the loſſes, burnings, and devaſtations they have ſuffered.—5. The inhabitants of La Vendee acknowledge the republic.—6. General Charette ſhall have the command of a body of 2000 men, in the pay of the republic.—8. A liſt ſhall be made of ſuch perſons as are to be baniſhed from La Vendee; that liſt to be drawn and preſented by General Charette.—9. The free exerciſe of the Catholic worſhip ſhall be permitted. A place may be purchaſed for the building of a church; but there ſhall be no bells, nor any exterior ceremonies.—10. The Prieſts, Nonjurors (*inſermentes*) and baniſhed, may return to La Vendee, and will be reſtored to their patrimonial eſtates only.—12. There ſhall be

be no requiſitions in La Vendee for the ſpace of five years.

The Council of State in the Regency of Neufchattel, have iſſued a proclamation, commanding all French emigrants to leave that country.

Notwithſtanding of the Pruſſian armiſtice, and ſubſequent peace with the French, the Pruſſian troops kept the front of the armies, and completely covered the retreat of the Britiſh forces, who were thereby enabled to embark at Bremer Lee.

In Holland, the committee of marine have put in commiſſion 7 ſhips of the line, and 8 frigates.

At Francker, the gates of the town, which were taken off by the Pruſſians in 1787, and brought to the Church, where they were hung up in chains, have been again hinged on their proper places.

A conſpiracy to overturn the government, hath been formed at Naples, in which ſome perſons of diſtinction were concerned. It was diſcovered in time for its prevention, and meaſures taken to puniſh the guilty.

One of a ſimilar nature hath been diſcovered at Madrid. Ten thouſand of the lower claſſes of that capital and the neighbouring villages marſhalled, and conducted by able leaders, had formed the wicked deſign of ſurrounding the royal palace, and maſſacring the miniſters, who are extremely obnoxious to the Spaniſh Jacobins. But very fortunately for the peace of ſociety, the particulars of this republican plot were communicated to the executive power, by ſome of the conſpirators; and the neceſſary meaſures were adopted to check and ſuppreſs the premeditated inſurrection. Some men who have hitherto retained immaculate characters, are deeply involved in this deſperate deſign, and will ſoon receive the puniſhment due to their temerity in the Great Square.

On the entry of the Britiſh ſquadron, after their engagement with the Toulon fleet, into the Gulph of Spezzia, the Genoeſe Governor reminded the Admiral of the law which forbids the entry or ſtay of more than five veſſels of the line in the ports of the republic: the reply of Admiral Hotham was, that neceſſity obliged him to enter that port, which he would quit as ſoon as poſſible: he added, that he was deſirous to put on ſhore about 300 French ſick and wounded priſoners. The Governor, having adviſed with the Senate on this, notified to the Britiſh Admiral, that he would be permitted to land the above priſoners, but on condition that they ſhould be free the moment they would touch the ground of the republic: this propoſition was accepted, and, in conſequence, the government communicated the ſame to M. Villars, miniſter plenipotentiary of France. The Illuſtrious of 74 guns, and which ſuffered much in the action, was driven on ſhore in a violent gale of wind. It was found impoſſible to get her off; ſhe was therefore abandoned by the crew, her guns and ſtores taken out, and afterwards burnt.

POLAND.

The Duchy of Courland have ſigned an act of ſubjection to Ruſſia. In the aſſembly, 51 deputies were preſent; ſuch as oppoſed it were obliged to go out: it hath been ſent to Peterſburgh. It conſiſts of three articles; the firſt and third are as follows: 1. We, in behalf of us and our poſterity, ſubmit ourſelves and the ſe Dukedoms to her Moſt Glorious Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, Catharine the Second, and to her moſt high ſceptre.—3. We moſt humbly implore her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, to be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to receive this our ſubmiſſion, by ſix delegates to be ſent to Peterſburgh: and in caſe of a gracious reception, to tender the oath of fidelity and ſubmiſſion to her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias.

KING OF POLAND.

The meaſure of this unfortunate monarch's ſufferings appears at length complete; lately walking on the terrace before his palace, or rather priſon, at Grodno, whether the effect of accident or of deſpondency, he fell from the terrace; the contuſions which he received, in conſequence, were violent, and have been productive of a dangerous fever, from which he is not expected to recover. The unfortunate Staniſlaus has ſolicited the releaſe of ſeveral Poliſh patriots; and the letter which his Majeſty addreſſed to the Empreſs, on this ſubject, contains the following remarkable paſſage: "A King, though his ſceptre be gone, ought ſtill to ſerve his nation."

A conſiderable ferment ſtill ſubſiſts in the diſmembered Poliſh provinces, ſuch as to make it neceſſary to ſend reinforcements of troops thither.

HOLLAND.

The States General have reſolved, at the requeſt of the French repreſentative Alquier, to diſavow and ſuppreſs entirely

the reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes of Sept. 5. 1792, and April 16. 1793, upon the memorials delivered to them on thoſe days, by Lord Auckland on the one part, and the Imperial miniſter, Count Stahremberg on the other; becauſe thoſe reſolutions and memorials are contrary to the rights of nations; and they were accordingly ſtruck off from the Protocols, as records which are totally repugnant to the friendly and reſpectful ſentiments which the preſent States General manifeſt for the great, free, and generous French nation.

The repreſentative of the people at Deventer has ſent orders to General Van Damme, to contradict publicly the rumour of the French army intending to quit the Province of Upper Yſſel, and to evacuate it to make room for the Pruſſians; the ſaid repreſentative declared, that the French republic had given orders to her Generals to form a very reſpectable line all along the frontiers.

The following is the ultimatum of the French Convention, relative to a peace and union with the United Provinces, being the terms on which it will acknowledge the independence of the French republic. It contains the following articles: 1. The French republic reſtores all the conquered places and diſtricts in the United Provinces, except Maeſtricht, Venlo, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom, with the territory belonging to theſe cities. The provinces which form the banks of the Hond, or Weſt Scheldt, namely, on the right, South Beveland and Walcheren; and on the left, Dutch Flanders, are to remain in the poſſeſſion the French, till their fate be determined, which depends on that of the Auſtrian Netherlands. All diſtricts on this ſide of the Rhine and Waal are alſo to be given back; but thoſe which are ſituated on the other ſide, are to be occupied by French troops, till it be otherwiſe determined. —2. The Batavians, as well as the French, are allowed a free navigation of the Scheldt, Rhine, and Meuſe, and on all different branches of theſe rivers, as far as the ſea, without paying any toll or duty whatever.—3. The Batavians are to refund to the French republic their ſhare of the expences of the war, which the latter has been forced to carry on againſt them. The payment of which muſt be ſettled on friendly terms, provided the ſum of twenty millions be diſcharged, without delay, in hard caſh, or good bills of exchange, drawn on France, or neutral countries.—4. The French republic acknowledges the ſovereignty and independence of the Batavians;—and 5. It is ready to conclude with them a treaty of offenſive and defenſive alliance.—6. The French, as well as the Batavians, are to conclude no peace, nor any treaty, without the conſent of both parties.

WEST INDIES.

The Britiſh Commanders in the Weſt Indies, having publiſhed a proclamation, to inform neutral nations that the iſland of Gaudaloupe was in a ſtate of blockade, the French commiſſioners there publiſhed two declarations, one addreſſed to neutral nations, the other to the Britiſh commanders in that quarter, full of aſſertions, of the falſehood of which we can entertain no doubt, charging them with the moſt dreadful acts of perfidy and cruelty. *Vide State Papers, page 307.*

The activity of theſe commiſſioners, threatened with ruin and devaſtation the whole of the Weſt India poſſeſſions, and the moſt ſerious apprehenſions were entertained in Britain for their ſafety. A number of banditti, allured by the hopes of plunder, and of negroes, by the ſpecious promiſe of liberty, flocked to their ſtandard, and committed much devaſtation among the ſettlements in the iſlands of St Vincent and St Lucia.

At Grenada a deſcent was made, by a party from Guadaloupe, who were joined by a few people of colour. By accident Governor Hume fell into their hands. They were at firſt a little ſucceſsful in their deſigns; but the militia and garriſon attacked and routed this banditti; and, on the arrival of a reinforcement of 300 men from Martinico, they again attacked and totally routed the whole, on the 12th of March. No devaſtation had happened at Grenada, and the negroes had kept ſteady to their maſters.

Several ſhips of the convoy which left England in February, arrived at Barbadoes before the 29th of March; and, on the arrival of the reinforcement, (the fleet carried out 4700 men) there is no doubt tranquillity would be completely reſtored, as the partial diſturbances ſeem to have proceeded chiefly, if not wholly, from the intrigues of the French banditti of Gaudaloupe, among the Charibs of St Vincent, and the free Mulattoes of La Bay Quarter, Grenada.

At St Vincent they were completely defeated, by the courage and ſkill of the Britiſh in that quarter, as appears from the Martinico Gazette, March 18th, of which

which the following is an extract:—"The French and Charibs, after laying waſte great part of that fine colony, had taken poſt upon Dorſetſhire Hill, over the town of Kingſton. Governor Seton having been reinforced, and having aſſembled and armed a conſiderable number of the negroes, determined to attack the enemy. Accordingly on the night of the 14th inſt. the Britiſh force, commanded by Capt. Skinner, of his Majeſty's ſloop of war, the Zebra; and Capt. Campbell, of the 46th regt. formed the Charib camp, and gained a complete victory. The Charib King, Chateaugai, being killed, with 20 others, 25 of them wounded, and about 50 more taken priſoners, with two pieces of ordnance, their colours, &c. &c. On our ſide, Lieut. Hill, of the Zebra, was wounded, 4 ſeamen killed, and 2 wounded. The negroes unanimouſly joined the Engliſh, and behaved with the greateſt ardour in the attack, and are now hourly bringing in priſoners. In Chateaugai's pocket was found a declaration, ordering every one to join him inſtantly, upon pain of themſelves, their women and children, being all murdered, and their race extirpated."

AMERICA.

A treaty of peace and friendſhip has been concluded between the United States, and the Indians of the Six Nations. It conſiſts of ſeven articles; the five firſt deſcribe the boundaries, and agree to allow a free paſſage to the ſubjects of each power: it concludes with the following two articles, being the ſixth and ſeventh; and it muſt give great pleaſure to a philanthropic mind to peruſe the laſt article.

VI. In conſideration of the peace and friendſhip hereby eſtabliſhed, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations, and becauſe the United States deſire, with humanity and kindneſs, to contribute to their comfortable ſupport; and to render the peace and friendſhip hereby eſtabliſhed, ſtrong and perpetual; the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the other nations reſiding among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thouſand dollars. And for the ſame conſiderations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends aforeſaid, the United States will add the ſum of three thouſand dollars to the one thouſand five hundred dollars heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the Preſident on the 23d day of April 1792; making in the whole four thouſand five hundred dollars, which ſhall be expended yearly for ever, in purchaſing clothing, domeſtic animals, implements of huſbandry, and other utenſils ſuited to their circumſtances, and in compenſating uſeful artificers who ſhall reſide with or near them, and be employed for their benefit.—The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now ſtipulated, to be made by the ſuperintendant appointed by the Preſident for the affairs of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends aforeſaid.

VII. Leſt the firm peace and friendſhip now eſtabliſhed ſhould be interrupted by the miſconduct of individuals, the United States and Six Nations agree, that for injuries done by individuals, on either ſide, no private revenge or retaliation ſhall take place: but inſtead thereof complaint ſhall be made by the party injured to the other; by the Six Nations or any of them, to the Preſident of the United States, or the Superintendant, or other perſon appointed by the Preſident; to the principal Chiefs of the Six Nations, or of the nation to which the offender belongs: and ſuch prudent meaſures ſhall then be purſued as ſhall be neceſſary to preſerve our peace and friendſhip unbroken; until the legiſlature (or Great Council) of the United States, ſhall make other equitable proviſion for the purpoſe.

EAST INDIES.

A diſpatch was received on the 5th inſt. over land from Bombay, dated 6th February laſt, from which the following are correct extracts:

"We forward a Copy of a Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated 7th of November laſt, and have the honour to acquaint your Hon. Court, that by the paper of the 29th November, General Abercrombie was in poſſeſſion of Rampore, and Goalum Mahomed, the head Rohilla Chief, was in the General's Camp, negociating for terms reſpecting the final ſettlement of the country, but that nothing deciſive had been concluded.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Centurion arrived here on the 29th ult. to refit, having received very conſiderable damage in a very gallant action, in company with the Diomede, againſt two French frigates, an armed ſhip, and a brig, off the Iſle of France, in October laſt.

From the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 7, 1794.

We have now an opportunity of giving the following particulars of the action with the

the Rohillas, on the 26th ult. which has been obligingly communicated to us in an extract of a letter from Camp.

"The whole line was ordered to be under arms this morning an hour before day-light.—The General and his ſtaff moved to reconnoitre ſome miles in front: they ſaw the enemy forming in full force, and after waiting ſome time to judge of the probable diſpoſition they would take, rode back to camp to direct the arrangement for action. Our army moved forward in one line; the artillery ſtationed in the intervals of the corps; the cavalry on the right flank: the charge of the enemy was moſt daring and gallant, and it is utterly impoſſible that it could have been ſurpaſſed; both lines met and intermingled. The bayonet prevailed, and our army purſued the enemy acroſs the Doojure Millach. The enemy conſiſted, on a moderate computation, of 25,000 men, about 4000 of whom were cavalry, who directed their whole force againſt the reſerve, and did dreadful execution.—The number of the enemy ſlain was very great. Our loſs in European officers was very afflicting—Major Bolton was ſhot, after having cut down ſeveral of the aſſailants; his battalion behaved with a degree of ſteadineſs that would have done honour to the beſt diſciplined corps in the world.—The charge on the part of the enemy was peculiarly ſingular; they formed in a line infinitely beyond the extent of ours, in deep wedges, ſuppoſed of fifty deep.

"When the ſignal of our advancing, which was two guns from the centre of the line, was given, we moved in good order ſlowly forward, at that time about 1200 yards from the enemy. They moved towards us. When both lines had come within about 500 yards, Golaum's people ſcattered individually, approached in that extraordinary manner, and conteſted the point with our bayonets: they appeared to deſpiſe our muſquetry; and upon every diſcharge of artillery embraced the ground, inſtantly riſing, and advancing to the charge. Their arms were ſpears, matchlocks and ſwords, which latter they employed with deſtructive effect; and their attack, as, by univerſal conſent, was called the Highland charge. Nujeer Khan was killed in the action; Gomer Khan wounded. Both theſe men had deciſive influence in Golaum's councils. Another brother of Golaum's is come in this evening, but he had quitted his brother yeſterday. There never was a more juſtifiable war than this, or at leaſt, there never was groſſer provocation given.

"Golaum Mahomed, whilſt he affected obedience to the Nabob, proceeded without the boundary of the Rampore diſtricts. He was told, that when he retired within the limits of his father's Jaghire, his ſtory would be heard with attention, and he was given until this evening to comply with that condition. Inſtead of which, he advanced poſts within muſquet ſhot of our picquets, and fired upon a party of cavalry ſtationed in advance with the picquets. This intelligence determined the action, which commenced on Golaum's part, by opening his artillery at half paſt nine. Our ſignal guns were fired at thirty-five minutes after that hour, and the action, at the different ſtages of it, until the enemy were beaten from the field in every direction, laſted till near eleven o'clock, and, with the time taken up to purſue in order of battle, our army did not reach this place till four or five o'clock. When we arrived on the banks of Drojovur Nullah, Golaum left the greater part, if not the whole, of his guns and camp equipage. The enemy's retreat was ſo complete, that we could not diſcover a ſingle horſeman when we got to the Nullah. At this time, the Vizier's corps from Bearwelly joined.

"The following liſt of officers killed and wounded, has been taken from private letters, which we believe to be correct:

Killed—Col. Burrington—Major Thomas Bolton, commanding the 15th native battalion.—Captains Norman M'Cleod, and John Mawbey.—Lieuts. J. Z. M. Birch, John Pierce, William Winchhata, Joſeph Richardſon, William Rennie, and A. Cummings.—Capt. John Mordaunt, Lieuts. E. Baker, and James Telfer, of artillery.

Wounded—Capts. Bruce, Aid-de-Camp to Col. Burrington, and Edwards.—Lieuts. Odell, loſt an arm, M'Cleod, loſt an arm.—Brigade Major Edmund Wills.—Adjutant Lewis Thomas.—Richard Adams.—Lieuts. Jolliffe and Robertſon; Robert Murray and J. P. Pigot, of the cavalry.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty Office, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. of his Majeſty's ſhip La Pomone, dated off Falmouth, April 14. to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Until the 13th inſtant nothing material occurred; when a ſail having been diſcovered in the N. E. the Iſle de Rhe bearing E. N. E. five leagues, I made the ſignal for a general chace, and at half paſt eight

eight A. M. the Artois brought her to. She proved to be Le Jean Bart ſhip-corvette, of 26 guns and 187 men.

On the 16th, having ſeen ſeveral ſail a-head, gave chace with the ſquadron, and at four P. M. Belleiſle bearing N. eight leagues diſtant, came up with the rear of a convoy. A corvette brig paſſing us to leeward, exchanged a few ſhot, which carried away her ſtudding-ſails. Finding it impracticable to purſue her, the running cloſe in ſhore, I ſtood after the reſt, and at five P. M. brought to a brig and a ſloop, which, being in ballaſt, were ſet on fire. The Galatea alſo, after exchanging a few ſhot, brought to a ſhip-corvette a-head, which proved to be L'Expedition, of 16 guns and 120 men, formerly a packet in our ſervice.

The Artois alſo captured two ſloops laden with fiſh. The reſt of the convoy, with a frigate, ſtanding in between the rocks, for Hedic and Quiberon bay, eſcaped.

Extract of a letter from the ſame, dated April 25.

In addition to the liſt of veſſels taken and deſtroyed by the ſquadron under my command, Captain Nagle of the Artois, acquaints me, that, on the evening he fell in with the laſt convoy off Belleiſle, he chaced a ſhip and brig upon the rocks near the iſland of Hedic, and that they were loſt thereon.

Admiralty-Office, May 9.

Extract of a letter from Captain James Cotes, late of his Majeſty's ſhip Thames, dated Giſors, April 9. to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Thurſday, 24th October 1793; ſaw a ſail bearing ſouth: ſhe hoiſted a blue flag at the fore top-maſt head, as a ſignal to a brig, as I ſuppoſe, that accompanied her, and then bore away before the wind. It came on very thick; upon its clearing up, at a quarter paſt ten o'clock, we perceived ſhe had hauled her wind, and made ſail for us; cleared ſhip; at half paſt ten o'clock ſhe fired a gun to windward, and hoiſted French national colours. We were ſoon cloſe, paſſing on contrary tacks; ſhe fired her bow guns, and then a broadſide, when ſhe wore, and an action commenced, which continued until twenty minutes paſt two P. M. when the ſhip (which proved to be a French frigate) hauled off to the ſouthward, making all the ſail ſhe could, but unfortunately leaving us in a condition unable to follow her.

[After giving a detail of the damages the ſhip had ſuſtained, leaving her little ſhort of a complete wreck, and entirely unmanageable, he proceeds:]—

Whilſt we were thus employed, three ſail (large frigates) appeared, making all the ſail they could, under Engliſh colours; it was impoſſible for me to alter our poſition, not being able to haul upon a wind, all our after ſail being ſhot away, and the runners being carried forward, were croſſed to ſerve both as ſtays and ſhrouds, and the ſhips had ſeparated to prevent any ſuch manœuver. Fearing that they might be enemies, as I thought they were, I called the remaining officers together, and aſked them, that if they ſhould prove enemies, whether it ſhould anſwer any purpoſe engaging in the ſituation we were in? they were all of opinion, that to engage, with ſuch a ſuperiority of force, could anſwer no other end, than the deſtruction of the remaining crew, and that we were cut off from all poſſibility of an eſcape; in this ſituation were we when the headmoſt paſſed us, at a conſiderable diſtance, (ſtill under Engliſh colours) as if to reconnoitre our diſabled ſtate; ſhortly after ſhe wore, and came under our ſtern, and gave us a broadſide. Perceiving it was his intention to engage us in that manner, ſeeing us entirely deprived of the means of altering our courſe, I judged it neceſſary to bring to, and inform him, as the ſhip had already engaged, we were incapable of further reſiſtance, and conſequently had yielded to their ſuperior force. He deſired us to ſend out our boat, I told him it was impoſſible, as they were all unfit to be put in the water, and if they were, we were unable to hoiſt them out; he, in conſequence, ſent his on board of us, during which time the diſpatches, together with all papers and letters, that were on board, were ſunk.

Thus, Sir, has fallen into the hands of the enemy his Majeſty's ſhip Thames, under my command; but I truſt a court-martial will convince their Lordſhips and the country at large, that, although the misfortune has taken place, it was not until every exertion was found to be of no further avail.

The ſhip, after ſome of her crew was ſent on board the Carmagnole, was taken in tow by her, and we anchored in Breſt road the day following.

Incloſed was a return of the killed and wounded, which amounted to 12 killed, 24 wounded.

Ad-

Admiralty-Office, May 16.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus, dated Grouville Bay, Jerſey, May 11. to Evan Nepean, Eſq; Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, that Sir Sydney Smith, with the ſhips under his command, joined me on the 8th inſt. at noon. About three o'clock in the morning of the 9th, we diſcovered thirteen ſail coming from the northward along ſhore. I made the ſignal to weigh; the ſquadron weighed and gave chace, the wind being off the land, and the enemy's veſſels running along ſhore to the ſouthward. About ſix o'clock the Melampus got near enough to fire upon the headmoſt veſſels, but they all, except a cutter, which eſcaped round Cape Carteret (our gun-boats not being arrived at the rendezvous), got cloſe in ſhore, under a ſmall battery, protected by their armed veſſels, a brig and lugger. I made the ſignal for the boats to aſſemble around this ſhip, for the purpoſe of boarding them, and worked the Melampus in to cover the attack, ſoon followed by the other ſhips as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun-veſſels in ſucceſſion. The enemy ſoon abandoned their veſſels, and the boats of the ſquadron boarded and got them all off, except one ſmall ſloop, which was burnt, the tide having left her. About this time the battery ceaſed to fire. I beg to take this opportunity, to acknowledge the aſſiſtance I have received from the zeal and activity of the Captains, under my direction, upon all occaſions, and particularly upon the preſent; and alſo to obſerve, that the manner in which the Lieutenants, of the different ſhips, boarded and brought off the veſſels of the enemy, does them infinite honour as officers; the firſt Lieutenant of the Melampus bearing a conſpicuous part; and the boats crews, and different ſhips companies, acted with their uſual courage.

Accompanying is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips, and alſo a liſt of the veſſels of war and convoy taken. I have the honour to be, &c. R. J. STRACHAN.

The return of the *killed* is two, the *wounded* fifteen.

The convoy conſiſted of 11 veſſels, from 390 to 45 tons burden, laden moſtly with naval ſtores; and 2 veſſels of 3 guns each, 18 pounders.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

LONDON.

There are ſamples in town of the only bread eaten in Paris, which nothing ſhort of a famine could compel human beings to ſubſiſt on. Two-thirds of it is compoſed of the chaff of fine cut *ſtraw*; the other is a coarſe ground flour, principally from pulſe, and the whole mixed up with water, without any leaven whatever.

The greater part of the foreign miniſters at Warſaw have paid no attention to the notification made by Ruſſia, that their diplomatic capacities had ceaſed.—The following are the names of the ambaſſadors now reſident at Warſaw: Mr Gardner, the ambaſſador from England; M. Letta, the Pope's nuncio; M. de Caſtræm, Charge d'Affaires from Sweden, who has received poſitive orders from his Court to remain at Warſaw; Baron de Grieſheim, Charge d'Affaires from Holland; M. de Patz, from Saxony; M. de Spenſberger, Secretary to the Imperial Embaſſy; and M. de Tarrach, and de Biehlendorff, Counſellors of Legation to the King of Pruſſia.

The late naval expedition from Toulon is conjectured, and with much probability, to have been directed againſt ſome part of Italy, and that their intention was to land 6000 men at Orbitella and Porto Ercole, two ſmall forts belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and ſituated between Tuſcany and Civita Vecchia. The garriſons were very weak, and the poſſeſſion of them would have enabled the French to penetrate into the heart of Italy, by the facility with which they might then march to Civita Vecchia, and even to Rome, in leſs than three days. Several furnaces for red-hot balls were on board the French tranſports, and all ſorts of ammunition neceſſary for a bombardment and an aſſault. It is not difficult to predict what would have been the conſequences of their arrival, at a moment in which troubles had broken out at Rome, and an important conſpiracy had juſt been diſcovered at Naples.

The detaching of ſmall ſquadrons of frigates, to ſcour the French coaſt, in ſucceſſion, hath been attended with the happieſt ſucceſs. By this plan, their proviſions and ſtores from one port to another, have been much annoyed, and many of their ſhips taken and deſtroyed. The ſquadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, and Sir R. Strachan, which were on a cruize off the French coaſt, fortunately met with two convoys of this fort,

ſort, which they diſperſed after capturing ſeveral of them. *Vide L. Gaz. p.* 334—6.

The attempts to aſſiſt the royaliſts in France, have not always been unſucceſsful. A number of French officers have been landed, and a magazine has been eſtabliſhed in La Vendee of 50,000 ſtand of arms, which it is ſuppoſed, in leſs than a month, will be in the hands of as many well diſciplined troops.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN MOLLOY.

On the 28th of April, the trial of Captain Anthony Pye Molloy began on board his Majeſty's ſhip Glory, in Portſmouth Harbour. After the Judge-Advocate had read the order from the Lords of the Admiralty for bringing Captain Molloy to trial, the following members were then choſen to conſtitute the Court, and ſworn accordingly, viz.

MEMBERS.

Admiral John Peyton, Preſident,
Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King,
Vice-Admiral Charles Buckner,
Rear-Admiral John Colpoys.

CAPTAINS.

Francis Parry,	Chriſtopher Parker,
Powel Hamilton,	Right Hon. Lord
Alexander Graeme,	Chs. Fitzgerald,
Andrew Mitchell,	C. M. Pole,
Sir Erafmus Gower,	Jas. Rich. Dacres.

Moſes Greetham, Eſq; Judge Advocate.
Aaron Graham, Eſq; conducted the defence, aſſiſted by Counſellor Fielding.

Sir Roger Curtis informed the Court, that Admiral, Earl Howe, was very ill, and confined with the gout, ſo that it was impoſſible for him to attend as proſecutor on the preſent occaſion.

Sir R. Curtis was allowed to conduct the trial in his ſtead.

The charges brought againſt Captain Molloy were, 1ſt, That Captain Molloy, of his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, did not, on the 29th of May 1794, croſs the enemy's line, in obedience, to the ſignal of the Admiral;—and 2d, That on the 1ſt of June he had not uſed his utmoſt endeavours to cloſe with, and defeat the enemy.

After the examination of a number of witneſſes adduced by both parties, which prolonged the trial to the 15th of May, the following ſentence was pronounced:

"The Court having heard the evidence on the part of the proſecution, and that on behalf of Captain Molloy, and having duly weighed and conſidered the ſame, are of opinion—That the charges have been proved againſt Captain Anthony James Pye Molloy; but that, as it appears to the Court, that in the actions of the 29th of May, and the 1ſt of June, as well as on many former occaſions, his perſonal courage has been unimpeachable, they do adjudge him to be diſmiſſed from the command of his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar."

Six large frigates are now building for Government ſervice, to be conſtructed of fir timber, to try the experiment of that wood. The keels are moſtly laid down at Chatham.

Lord Hervey hath quitted Tuſcany in a ſingular manner. The following is ſaid to be the cauſe:—Some time ago the Neapolitan Prince Tricare conſidered himſelf inſulted by Prince Corſini, Preſident of the Caſin Society, by the latter's extinguiſhing the candles at the expiration of the hour allotted for play: the Prince Tricare, who was then playing, inſiſted on an apology, or ſatisfaction. Lord Hervey took upon himſelf delivering the challenge to the Prince Corſini, who refuſed the meeting, and made the Grand Duke acquainted with the particulars: in conſequence of which, Lord Hervey received orders to quit the Grand Duke's dominions within three days; but, on application being made, he was granted ten days more for the neceſſary preparations for his departure.

May 1. At eleven o'clock this forenoon, a fire broke out on board his Majeſty's ſhip Boyne, of 98 guns, at Portſmouth. The cauſe of this melancholy accident has not yet been clearly aſcertained. It was firſt diſcovered in the afterpart of the ſhip, and is ſuppoſed to have proceeded either from a live cartridge from the muſkets of the ſoldiers, who were exerciſing with ſmall arms on the windward ſide of the ſhip, having lodged in the Captain's or Admiral's cabin, and caught ſomething combuſtible, or from the funnel of the Admiral's cabin having been on fire, and communicated to the deck. The flames burſt through the poop before the fire was diſcovered. Fortunately the greateſt part of the powder had been ſent on ſhore three days before, and, upon the firſt alarm, the cock was turned upon the grand magazine. From the number of boats that went inſtantly to their aſſiſtance, moſt of the crew were ſaved, though, from the rapidity of the flames, it is feared ſome muſt have periſhed. All her lower guns were loaded; and, as they became heated, went off. Two men were thus killed on board the Queen Charlotte. About two, her cables were burnt, and ſhe went adrift, the fire blazing through every port-hole. The fight, though

though at noon-day, was awfully grand. At five o'clock the wreck was drifted by the tide further on the Spit, oppoſite South Sea Caſtle, when the magazine blew up with a very great exploſion. This noble ſhip, which was only five years old, was completely manned and victualled; there were alſo a vaſt number of women and children on board, many of whom muſt have periſhed. The Port-Admiral, Sir Peter Parker, went on board the Royal William, and made the ſignal for all the fleet inſtantly to get under weigh. The wind was very unfavourable, but the orders were executed with ſo much judgment and alacrity, that all the other ſhips got out of her way.

2. Joſeph Gerald, who was convicted of ſedition at Edinburgh, and, in March 1794, removed from the priſon there to Newgate, was ſent on board the ſhip Sovereign, bound to Botany Bay, purſuant to the ſentence paſſed on him to be tranſported for fourteen years.

4. At the Royal Academy, the exhibition for the preſent year opened with 735 paintings, ſculptures, and drawings. The ſmaller productions have the advantage of the larger; among the moſt conſpicuous names are thoſe of Meſſrs Weſt, Weſtall, Lawrence, Dance, Sandby, and Faerington. Not only the large Saloon, and the Anti-room adjoining, with the *Life* Academy below ſtairs, but the *Antique* Apartment, and the Council Chamber, were filled.

5. The Whig Club met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand; the Right Hon. C. J. Fox in the chair. Among the many new toaſts of the day, the following was received with burſts of applauſe. It was given by Mr Fox.—"A ſpeedy peace, upon honourable terms, between the King of Great Britain and the French republic."

Three Spaniſh cutters, which left Cadiz in 1789, on a voyage of diſcovery, have lately returned. Their object was to explore the ſouthern coaſts of America and the adjacent iſlands, from the river De le Plata to Cape Horn, and from thence to the iſlands on the north-weſt extremity of the new continent. This voyage is expected to determine accurately, whether any paſſage does exiſt in the Atlantic, on the north-weſt, between the degrees of latitude 59, 60, and 61. The three cutters, La Deconverte, L'Aullacieuſe, and La Sybile, ſailed together between the iſlands of Mindano and New Guinea, and have paſſed the traverſed ſpace of 500 leagues to the eaſtward, they paſſed the New Hebrides, and viſited New Zealand, New Holland, and the Archipelago of the Friendly Iſlands.

11. The firſt diviſion of the troops from the continent, arrived at Greenwich, to which place his Majeſty went to meet them. A very great concourſe of people accompanied them, who congratulated their return with a warmth of acclamation which did honour to their feelings, and moſt ſenſibly affected the objects of it. The harraſſed appearance of the men may eaſily be conceived; but, if any thing, the officers had the moſt forlorn external; ſeveral of them were literally out at the elbows! The foot-guards marched for London, and were received on the parade in the Park with all military honours. They conſiſted of about 2000 men. The other diviſions were to be landed at different ports.—The fleet of tranſports conſiſted of about 150 ſail, and came under convoy of five ſail of the line and five frigates, commanded by Admiral Harvey.

It is with pleaſure we learn, that, on muſtering the Britiſh infantry, previous to embarkation on the continent, there was found one third more than were known to be living, according to the returns which it had been poſſible to collect ſince the retreat from Holland. On hearing that the infantry were all to be embarked for England, ſoldiers came flocking down to the coaſt from different parts of the country, who were thought to have periſhed, or to have been taken priſoners. There were in all 20 regiments.

In a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor called their attention to the preſent high price of proviſions, when a member moved, that no corporation or committee-dinners be had for one twelvemonth, which motion was ſtrongly negatived.

The French have again appeared on the coaſt of Africa, and captured many of our veſſels. The captains of four captured ſhips, Meſſrs Brown, Clough, Bachup, and Heird, bring the following intelligence reſpecting the ſtate of the enemy's force in that part of the world: It conſiſts of the Experiment of 50 guns, (Commodore) Felicite 28, Mutine cutter 12, 12 pounders, and —— cutter 20 guns; they are attended by the Harpy, a ſhip lately belonging to the Sierra Leone Company, as an hoſpital ſhip; the Princeſs Royal and the Vulture, two very fine ſhips, they have converted into ſhips of war, and have

have deſtroyed their own two cutters. They have captured, in all, about 50 veſſels. They look into every river and cove they come near, and it is very much feared they will do incredible damage.

Sir Frederick Eden is returned from France, where he was ſent for the purpoſe of negociating an exchange of ſeamen. The committees at Paris have refuſed to agree to this meaſure.

The States General have ſent orders to Capt. Orthuis, who commands one of the Dutch men of war detained at Plymouth, not to keep up any kind of correſpondence with the Prince of Orange, nor to ſend to that Prince the weekly reports which his Highneſs is ſaid to have demanded of that officer.

The late ſale of Drury-lane Theatre was for a nett 60,000l. The new firm is Meſſrs Richardſon, Kemble, Weſtley, and Storace. Mr Sheridan ſtipulated to the new proprietors, at the execution of the deeds, for the forthcoming of his opera the *Foreſters*, and his comedy *Affectation*, next ſeaſon, under heavy penalties for non-performance of this covenant.

10. Admiral Bligh, late of the Alexander, landed at Plymouth from Brest, with ſeveral other paſſengers; he appeared to be in tolerable health.

The pitmen belonging to the coalleries in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle and Shields, have diſcovered ſome ſymptoms of tumult, under pretence of the high price of proviſions; they endeavoured to ſtop ſeveral manufactories in their buſineſſes. A number of the military were called in to prevent any ſerious conſequences, and a number of gentlemen took the oath of conſtables, and offered their ſervices. The pitmen were prevailed on to diſperſe peaceably, on the aſſurance, that enquiry ſhould be made if there was any improper accumulation of grain, and redreſs given, if ſuch ſhould be found to exiſt.

17. The women and children belonging to the Engliſh troops in garriſon at Bergen-op-Zoom, when taken by the French, arrived in town from Holland.

— This day was obſerved as a grand gala day at Windſor, in honour of the anniverſary of the birth of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales. In the morning, after attending prayers at the private Chapel in the Caſtle, the King, Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, took an airing on horſeback; the Queen, Princeſs of Wales, Ducheſs of York, and the Princeſſes, went abroad in their carriages. At half-paſt four o'clock their Majeſties, Prince and Princeſs of Wales, Duke and Ducheſs of York, Duke of Clarence, and the ſix Princeſſes, dined together at the Queen's lodge. In the evening they adjourned to the Queen's houſe at Frogmore, where they were joined by the Duke of Glouceſter, Prince William, and Princeſs Sophia, the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, Hereditary Prince and Princeſs, Prince Frederic, Prince of Heſſe, and a number of nobility of both ſexes; and the majority belonging to the ſeveral houſeholds.—The entertainments of the night were a ball and a ſupper of two ſervices.—The whole in the pavilion, which has been uſed two or three times before on feſtive occaſions. Their Majeſties and the reſt of the Royal Family received the uſual compliments of the company on the occaſion.

19. This being the birth-day of her Majeſty, it was obſerved with great ſplendour and feſtivity at Windſor.

EDINBURGH.

April 29. Being the day on which Miſs Scott of Scotſtarvet came of age, the tenants on her eſtate in Mid Lothian, with many reſpectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood, aſſembled at Hatton, to celebrate the auſpicious day. The company were ſerved with a moſt elegant entertainment prepared for the occaſion, when many ſuitable and loyal toaſts were drank. A great concourſe of people from all quarters collected round a large bonfire, accompanied with an excellent band of muſic; and the liquor being freely handed about, the air reſounded with the moſt unbounded acclamations of mirth and feſtivity. The evening concluded with a beautiful diſplay of fireworks, and every demonſtration of joy.—Similar rejoicings took place at Crail. An elegant entertainment was given to the ſeuers and tenants upon her eſtates in that neighbourhood, and to the magiſtrates, and town-council of Crail. At Kilmarnock and Galſton, ſimilar demonſtrations of public rejoicing were exhibited.

May 2. The gold medal given by the Hon. Company of Golfers, was played for over the Links of Leith, and gained by Mr Robert Allan, banker in Edinburgh.

— The ground was marked out for the camp which is to be formed on Muſſelburgh Links.

5. The ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale met, when, after an excellent ſer-

mon from 1 Corinthians, iii. 23. by the Rev. Mr James Wilſon, miniſter of Falkirk, the former Moderator, they made choice of the Rev. Mr Alexander Forreſter, miniſter of Linton, to be Moderator for the enſuing half year. There is no public buſineſs before them at this term.

6. The laſt diviſion of this city's quota of ſixty naval volunteers marched in high ſpirits from the rendezvous to Leith, where they were regulated and ſhipped on board the tender. The laudable exertions of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates have, on this occaſion, been ſo well ſeconded by the true patriotiſm of their gallant countrymen, that the number required to be raiſed could have been trebled; and, from the appearance and abilities of thoſe who were ſelected, we may with ſafety predict, they will prove able aſſiſtants in ſubduing the enemies of our country, and in crowning with additional glory Old England's wooden walls, the true bulwark of Britiſh liberty.

8. The ſecond battalion of the Rothſay and Caithneſs fencibles, commanded by Sir John Sinclair, was inſpected at Forfar; when, in addition to the eſtabliſhment, which conſiſts of 630 rank and file, a conſiderable number of ſupernumeraries, and recruits for the firſt battalion, were approved of by General Hamilton, who inſpected the battalion.

14. This day the Court of Oyer and Terminer met, when David Downie, who was found guilty of High Treaſon, was brought to the bar. His counſel ſtated to the Court, his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon, on condition of his being impriſoned for a year, from the 12th of March laſt, and then baniſhing himſelf from his Majeſty's dominions of Great Britain and Ireland. The Lord Preſident addreſſed the priſoner, and ſaid, he was happy to underſtand, by a letter he had received from him, that he was now ſenſible of the pernicious and dangerous tendency of his former practices, and truſted that his future conduct would atone for what was paſt. The priſoner was then conveyed back to the Caſtle.

In Aberdeenſhire, in the evening of the 14th, a heavy ſhower of hail and ſnow came on from N. E. and continued till about ten on Friday; and that evening it began again, and laſted without intermiſſion till Saturday about eleven o'clock. At the ſame time the froſt was ſo intenſe, that icicles hung from the houſes more than 18 inches in length, and thick in proportion. The roads from Fochabers to Garioch, by Huntly, were almoſt impaſſible from the depth of ſnow; and vegetation has received a very unlooked-for check.

15. This morning the magiſtrates and conſtables of Leith, examined the weight of bread in every baker's ſhop there, and alſo in the retail ſhops, and found, to the honour of the bakers, the whole bread agreeable to the preſent aſſize, and not a ſingle loaf deficient in the weight.

The quota of 139 ſeamen for the port of Dundee was completed in 14 days.

20. About ſeven o'clock, A. M. in conſequence of a miſunderſtanding which ſubſiſted for a conſiderable time paſt, between a Lieut. Graham, of the Dumbartonſhire fencibles, and a Mr Campbell of Jamaica, the parties, accompanied by a Mr M'B. as ſecond to the former, and a Mr C. ſecond to the latter, met in a field near the ferry of Erſkine, in the county of Renfrew, when, at the ſecond fire from Mr Campbell, Mr Graham unfortunately fell; the ball had penetrated his right temple.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

21. This day the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met. The Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, attended by ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen, walked from his lodgings to the High Church (Col. Ferrier's battalion of the Scotch Brigade, and the City guard lining the ſtreets), where he was received by the Magiſtrates in their robes. The Rev. Dr Robert Arnot, Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of St Andrew's, preached before the Commiſſioner. After ſermon, his Grace went to the Aſſembly Room, and the members proceeded to chuſe a Moderator for the year enſuing, when the Rev. Dr James Meek, Miniſter of Cambuſlang, was unanimouſly elected. His Grace's commiſſion, and his Majeſty's letter and warrant for L. 1000 for propogating the Proteſtant religion in the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland, being read as uſual, the Aſſembly was opened by an elegant ſpeech from the throne, to which a ſuitable reply was made by the Moderator.

23. A letter from Mr George Cairncroſs, agent for the Church, containing his reſignation of that office, was read, and the Aſſembly agreed to take it into conſideration on the 25th.

The Aſſembly having agreed to an anſwer to his Majeſty's letter; an addreſs to his Majeſty on the nuptials of the Prince of Wales; and an addreſs to his Royal Highneſs on the ſame event: theſe were tranſmitted, by his Grace the Commiſſioner,

er, to the Duke of Portland, to be by him preſented to his Majeſty and the Prince.

The Aſſembly unanimouſly enacted, that all the miniſters of the Church of Scotland do pray for her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, and that ſhe be named immediately after the Prince.

25. In conſidering the reference from the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, reſpecting hair-dreſſers exerciſing their occupation on the Sabbath day, the Aſſembly unanimouſly approved of the papers laid before them, and appointed the Procurator, and a ſmall committee, to conſult the Crown lawyers, on the beſt method of putting a ſtop to the evil complained of, and to report.

In conſequence of Mr Cairncroſs' reſignation, the Aſſembly unanimouſly elected Mr William Murray, jun. writer in Edinburgh, to the office of Agent for the Church; and he took his place accordingly.

28. The Aſſembly, on reading a paper given in by the Rev. Dr Hill, containing alterations on the overture reſpecting Chapels of Eaſe, appointed a Committee to reconſider this affair, and to report to next Aſſembly.

29. The thanks of the Aſſembly were given to Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bt. Collector of the Widows Fund, for his faithful attention and prudence in the management thereof.

The Aſſembly appointed a Committee to conſider an overture by Mr Skene Keith, reſpecting the method of carrying on proceſſes againſt clergymen, when private parties do not come forward to libel them, and to report to next Aſſembly.

A petition of Mr James Dickſon, printer to the Church, was read. The Aſſembly unanimouſly complied with the deſire thereof, renewing the grant to Mr Dickſon of the ſole right of printing and publiſhing the Tranſlations and Paraphraſes of Holy Scripture, for fourteen years from the termination of their former grant.

30. The opinion of the Crown lawyers, and the Procurator for the Church, reſpecting hair-dreſſers practiſing their occupation on Sunday, being read, the Aſſembly enjoined the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, to employ every method of religious admonition and diſcipline to preſerve upon the minds of the people within their bounds a due veneration for the Sabbath, &c.

The opinion bears, "That the facts ſtated in the application to the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, from the barbers and hair-dreſſers, do not amount to profanation of the Sabbath day, according to the deſcription of that offence contained in the act 1661, chap. 18. which is more preciſe and particular than any of the other ſtatutes upon the ſubject. If therefore the practice complained of ſhall appear to require any correction or amendment, they apprehend this can only be done by religious admonition and inſtruction; but that there is no proper foundation for a proſecution before any of the courts of law."

On June 1ſt, after the uſual forms, the Aſſembly was diſſolved, and the next one appointed to meet on the 19th of May next.

CIRCUITS.

April 4. The Circuit Court was opened at Stirling this day by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk.—Robert Maxwell, Alexander Boag, Joſeph Laird, all coalliers at Kinnaird, and Margaret Ruſſel, wife of Joſeph Laird, were indicted for the murder of John Morriſon baker in Bainsford, and for aſſaulting and wounding ſeveral other perſons; but they having failed to appear, ſentence of outlawry was pronounced againſt them.—There was no other criminal buſineſs.

On the 8th inſt. the Circuit Court was opened at Glaſgow by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk and Lord Craig, when John Gibſon, ſchoolmaſter at Lamington, was brought to trial on a charge of rape, alledged to have been committed on Janet Wilſon, a child of nine years of age. After a trial of ſix hours, the libel was found *not proven*; whereupon he was diſmiſſed from the bar.—Next day Aulay M'Aulay, from Dumbarton, was put to the bar, charged with the murder of —— Murray. With the conſent of the Advocate-Depute, the libel was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment. After a trial of near ſix hours, the jury returned a verdict, finding the libel *proven*. He was ſentenced to be impriſoned for two months, and thereafter baniſhed Scotland for life.—Gavin Arbuckle, accuſed of murder or culpable homicide; and James Brechin, accuſed of robbery, were outlawed for not appearing.

11. The Circuit Court was opened at Ayr by Lord Swinton and Lord Dunſinnan. James M'Lean collier, and James M'Lean ſoldier, were indicted for theft. The former failing to appear, was outlawed; and the latter was recommitted on a new warrant.

17. The Circuit Court was opened at Perth by the Right Hon. the Lord Elkgrove, when Helen Goodwillie, from Bruntisland, accused of child murder, was banished from Scotland for fourteen years. —There was no other business.

22. The Circuit Court was opened at Aberdeen by the Right Hon. Lord Elkgrove, when Isabel Muile, accused of child murder, and William Machray, accused of forgery, were outlawed for not appearing.—Ann Inglis, accused of poisoning Patrick Pirrie, farmer at Mailhercust, in the parish of Alva, and county of Banff, where she served as housekeeper or upper servant at the time.—The jury found her not guilty, and she was absolvied simpliciter from the bar.

23. The Circuit Court was opened at Jedburgh by the Right Hon. Lord Swinton, when George Forsyth, writer in Belfield, in the parish of Eccles, and county of Berwick, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously attempting to set fire to a shed, or out-house, the property of John Marjoribanks, Esq; which was covered with a hay stack, and contained below four cows in the one end, and a quantity of loose hay in the other. Having failed to appear, he was fugitated.—There was no other business before the Court.

28. The Circuit Court was opened at Inverness by the Right Hon. the Lord Abercromby, when Jean Davidson, accused of theft, upon her own petition, with the consent of the Advocate-Depute, was banished from Scotland for life. Janet Campbell, alias Clark, accused of wilful fire-raising and theft; the Jury found the libel not proven, and she was absolvied simpliciter, and dismissed from the bar.

APPEAL.

York-Buildings Company v. *Mackenzie* — The House of Lords, after a hearing of fifteen days, have determined this question, which is of no less importance to the parties than to the law of the country. Mr Mackenzie, the respondent, had, when common agent in the sale of the appellants estates, purchased part of them at the upset price, and at what the appellants alledged was under the real value, of which, as common agent, he was, and must have been in the knowledge; and so could not be benefited to the prejudice of his employers, for whose interest he was bound to act. Mr Mackenzie, on the other hand, maintained, that he had done nothing more than had been done by former agents, and that his conduct in that character was perfectly correct.

The Court of Session decreed ultimately in his favour. But the House of Lords, after hearing the opinions of Lord Thurlow and the Lord Chancellor, at great length, reversed the judgement of the Court of Session, and thereby voided the purchase.

THE weather this month has been very severe, the wind being almost constantly from the east, and attended with nipping frosts, which must have been severely felt by persons of weakly habits; it has retarded vegetation, and kept back the small fruit. On the 23d, there was a shower of snow in the morning; and it continued very cold for some days.—Accounts from the country, however, speak favourably of the appearance of the fields, and we hope that next month will make up for the severity of this. Provisions are still high: Beef and mutton 5d. per pound; veal about 5½d; and good lamb 2s. 6d. a quarter. There has been a plentiful supply of fish of all kinds, at reasonable prices. —There is no appearance as yet of any fall in the price of grain, and probably will not, until the harvest commence, which must be very hard upon the labouring poor that have large families.

The English report states, that the genial month of April has fully compensated for the severities of a long winter. Vegetation was never more rapid in this climate, both in the winter and spring crops, from which an early and productive harvest may reasonably be expected. The wheats which have been well rolled, or harrowed, wear, through almost every district of the kingdom, a promising aspect. The old wheats of last year, from the best returns we can collect, are still adequate to our consumption. From this stock the various markets are receiving a gradual, which is certainly the most politic mode of supply; and, in no instance, do we find a disposition in the farmers to keep back their corn with a view to higher prices. Reports of this kind having been mischievously circulated, cannot too generally be contradicted, to prevent the public mind from being irritated by statements so totally devoid of truth. A supply of at least 60,000 quarters of Canadian wheat is expected to arrive by August; eighty sail of vessels being chartered by Government for the freight of this quantity from Quebec, now lying in his Majesty's stores there, at 5s. per bushel. The soft corn being generally got in well, has planted in all parts finely.—The very early

early ſown beans and peaſe are found to have rotted in the ground; but the more regular ſowings are a full plant, and free from inſects.—The barley lands never worked better for the ſeed in Norfolk, the Eſſex roothings, and throughout the weſtern diſtrict.—The oats are every where of equal promiſe. The ſhowery weather has been favourable to the planting of young clovers, which begin to ſhow well. Smithfield ſtill affords a very ſcanty ſupply of good meat. Mutton of any age is hardly to be procured; and good beef is nearly as ſcarce. Some precaution ſhould be taken againſt the alarming diminution of ſtock; for the high prices tempt the graziers to force every thing to market a year before its regular courſe; and even the lambs, uſually ſtocked for wethers, or the flock, are now too generally ſwept off to ſupply the preſſing demands of the moment. The cyder counties of Hereford, Worceſter, Devon, &c. all ſtate a promiſing bloom. The wool trade has had little or no variation ſince our laſt. Live ſtock of every kind are ſcarce and dear.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Wincheſter, Richard Brinſley Sheridan, Eſq; M. P. to Miſs Ogle, only daughter of the Dean of Wincheſter.

At Edinburgh, David Ruſſel, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Mary Robertſon, daughter of the late James Robertſon Barclay, Eſq; W. S.

At London, Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. to Miſs Neale, daughter of the late Robert Neale, Eſq; of Shaw Houſe, Wilts.

At Weybridge, Capt. Mortlock, to Miſs Eliza M'Laurin, ſecond daughter of the late John M'Laurin, Eſq; Captain of the Royal Navy.

May 5. At Inſch, Mr James Staats Forbes, merchant in Aberdeen, to Miſs Jane Jopp, daughter of Mr Alexander Jopp.

14. At Portſmouth, Capt. Donald Cameron, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Helen Fearon.

17. At London, Dr Maxwell Gartſhore, phyſician in London, to Mrs Murrel, widow of the deceaſed William Murrel, Eſq; merchant, of Charlton, Kent.

19. At London, James Farquhar, Eſq; of Doctor's Commons, to Miſs Helen Innes, daughter of the late Alexander Innes, Eſq; of Cowie.

21. At Weſt Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight, Willoughby Lake, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Ratler, to Miſs Macbride, daughter of Admiral Macbride.

BIRTHS.

The Rt Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Conyngham, a ſon.

May 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macdowal Grant, a daughter.

4. At Aberdeen, Mrs Colonel Fraſer, a daughter.

11. Mrs Cheape of Puſk, a ſon.

13. At Moſeley, Worceſterſhire, Mrs Macdonell of Lochgary, a daughter.

14. At Lennel Houſe, Mrs Brydone, a daughter.

15. At his Lordſhip's ſeat in Kent, Lady Lewiſham, a daughter.

19. At Aden, Mrs Ruſſel, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marſhall of Hillcairney, a ſon.

DEATHS.

At Jamaica, Dr James Murray, phyſician.

Feb. 6. At Jamaica, Mr Charles Fogo, ſon of the late Wm Fogo, Eſq; of Killorn.

At Coxtown, in the county of Moray, John Gray, by trade a tinker, in the 103d year of his age. He was a ſoldier in Flanders, in Queen Ann's wars, and was at the battles of Malplaquet and Oudenarde, in the latter of which he was wounded in ſeveral parts of his body. He was remarkably ſtout and healthy a few years ago, and, until a ſhort time before his death, uſed to walk to Elgin, about three miles, once or twice a-week.

At Ratcliff, upon Soar, John Bradly, and Mary his wife. He ſurvived her only a few hours. They were united in wedlock upwards of 60 years, and their ages amounted to near 160. They have left behind them 6 children, and 30 grand-children.

At Northampton, Sarah Law, aged 78, wife of Wm Law, gardener, now in his 80th year. This venerable couple had been married 60 years, and have had 14 children, and 15 great grand-children.

April 1. At Manheim, his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Deux Ponts.

19. At Twickenham, Lady Perryn, wife of Sir R. Perryn, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

20. At Honeyholm, Lieut. Col. John Kay, of Glenboig, late of the 12th regt. of foot, in which corps he had ſerved 35 years. He was wounded at the battle of Minden.

20. Wm Campbell of Milntown, in Caithneſs, aged 85. He left 19 children, 98 grandchildren, and 33 great grand-children.

21. At Bowmore, in the iſland of Iſlay, Major Donald Campbell, in the 84th year of his age. He was at the battles of Dittengen, Fontenoy, and Culloden, and afterwards ſerved in the Eaſt Indies, under Gen. Laurence.

24. At Shrewſbury, the Hon. Mrs Dana, ſiſter of Lord Kinnaird.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Ann Fotheringham,

ham, daughter of the late R. Fotheringham, Efq; of Ballendean.

26. At Lifmore, Colin Campbell, Efq; of Dunftaffnage.

27. At Kirkwall, John Trail, Efq; of Weftneſs.

At Clifton, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Roſs.

At London, Dr H. Kennedy, phyſician to the Prince of Wales, and Director-General of the Britiſh hoſpitals on the continent.

The Rt Hon. Lord Sondes, L. L. D.

At Billinghay, in Eſſex, Mr Key, farmer, aged 109. He has left a widow, to whom he has been married upwards of 66 years, 7 children, and 24 grandchildren.

Lately, in the pariſh of Carſephairn, Marion Muir, in the 103d year of her age. She retained the uſe of her faculties to the laſt. She had three ſiſters, who lived to the ages of 101, 98, and 95.

May 2. At Camberwell Terrace, James Farquharſon, Eſq;

Major-Gen. John Lind, late Lieut. Col. of the 20th regt. of foot.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Forbes, W. S.

6. Miſs Iſabella Edmonſtoune, of Corehouſe, daughter of the late James Edmonſtoune, Eſq; of Ednam.

7. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Robert Lambe, Vicar of Norham, in Northumberland, aged 84.

— At Kingſdale Houſe, Fifeſhire, Miſs Margaret Stark, daughter of Mr Stark of Taiſſes.

9. At Edinburgh, Lady Janet Sinclair, mother of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P.

11. At Ardſinaig, in the iſle of Mull, Mrs Maclean of Ardſinaig.

13. At Newton, the Rev. Dr John Main, miniſter of that pariſh, in the 67th year of his age, and 37th of his miniſtry.

15. John Sharp, Eſq; of Kirkton.

16. At London, Count Alvenſleben, many years miniſter at this Court from the Electorate of Hanover.

Thomas Sainſbury, Eſq; Alderman of the Ward of Billingſgate.

— At Horſham in Suſſex, John Aldridge, Eſq; member of Parliament for Shoreham.

— At Edinburgh, Mr James Saunders, W. S.

— At Balhouſſie, John Pattullo, Eſq; of Balhouſſie.

17. At his ſeat at Sunning Hill, his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, a Major General in the army, and Colonel of the 17th regt. of dragoons. His Grace ſucceeded to the titles only laſt year, and is ſucceeded by his ſon John, a minor. *Vid.* 56. *p.* 49.

At his ſeat in the county of Middleſex, Henry Beauſoy, Eſq; member of Parliament for Great Yarmouth, and Sec. to the Board of Controul.

19. At London, James Boſwell, Eſq; of Auchinleck, author of the Hiſtory of Corſica, and Life of Johnſon, well known in the literary world, and one of the Faculty of Advocates.

William Drake, jun. Eſq; member of Parliament for Agmondeſham.

PREFERMENTS.

The Biſhop of Killala, to the Biſhoprick Elphin.

The honour of Knighthood on John Eamer, and Robert Burnett, Eſqrs; Sheriffs of London;—and on Robert Mackreth, Eſq;

G. Craufurd, Eſq; to be Caſhier to the Office of the Paymaſter General of the Forces.

Wm Luſhington, Eſq; M. P. an Alderman of London, in the room of the late Alderman Sainſbury.

Sir Wm Miller, Bart. to be a Lord of Seſſion, in room of Lord Henderland, deceaſed. Sir William took his ſeat on the Bench by the title of Lord *Glenlee*.

Lord Craig to be a Lord of Juſticiary.

Robert Dundas Macqueen, Eſq; to be Chief Clerk to the Court of Juſticiary.

James Orr, Eſq; Advocate, to be Commiſſary of Glaſgow.

Sir John Macpherſon, Bart. to be Rector, and Alex. Moir, John Paton, James Ligertwood, Eſqrs; and the Rev. Dr John Brown, Aſſeſſors, of the Univerſity and King's College, Aberdeen.

Rev. Dr Porteous, of Glaſgow, to be Chaplain to the 4th battalion of the Scots Brigade.

The degree of D. D. is conferred on the Rev. Mr John Macleod, miniſter of Harris, by the Univerſity and King's College, Aberdeen.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

April 28. Alexander Mein, upholſterer in Kello.

29. William Gibſon, merchant, Glaſgow.

30. John Paple, ſurgeon in Gatehouſe of Fleet.

May 14. Alexander Lang, wright, Cambuſnethen.

20. Benjamin Graham, vintner, Ayr.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, May 29.

Wheat, 33s. Barley, 27s. 6d. Oats, 19s. Peaſe, 17s. 6d. Beans, 17s.

Edinburgh, May 29. Oat-meal, 1s. 2½d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 9½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

May 13.	May 29.
Bank Stock 160¼ ¾	
3 per cent. red. 66 65⅞	
3 per cent. conſ. 66 65¾	65⅝
4 per cent. conſ. 79¼	79¼
India Stock 193½	
India Bonds 1s. diſc.	2s. diſc.
Lottery Tickets 11s. 6d. pr.	11s. pr.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JUNE 1795.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 278.)

THIS diſeaſe (Influenza) was therefore as univerſal throughout Europe and part of Aſia, as the cold of the ſeaſon was univerſal, which ſhows us that an epidemical diſtemper, though even of the inflammatory kind, may be produced by a very cold ſeaſon, as well as by a very warm one.

What this diſtemper may have been owing to, I ſhall not pretend to ſay; but as it aroſe in the eaſt of Aſia and ſpread itſelf ſo univerſally, it may perhaps have originated ſomewhat in the ſame way, with the diſtemper mentioned by Mezeray in his *Abrige Chronologique de l'hiſtoire de France.* He tells us, Tom. 3. p. 32. or, as is tranſlated in *Hermippus Redivivus* p. 92. "That in the year 1346, there broke out of the earth, in Cathay, a part of Great Tartary bordering upon China, a certain vapour ſo prodigiouſly ſtinking as to deſtroy all living creatures. This, like a ſubterraneous fire, after it once eſcaped, rolled over 200 leagues of country, devouring even the very trees and ſtones and affecting the air in a wonderful manner. From Cathay it paſſed through Aſia and Greece; from thence it croſſed over into Africa, and after ravaging that country, it entered Europe in 1348, making ſuch havoc in France, that not ſo much as a city, village, or ſingle houſe eſcaped; and from thence it paſſed into other countries, ſo as to reach even the utmoſt extremities of the north, &c." It reached Scotland in 1349; and prevailed chiefly among the lower claſs of people, where it ſometimes proved fatal in 48 hours*.

A very remarkable convulſion in nature, of this year, falls next to be noticed; but I am ſorry I can do it only from news-paper accounts. The London papers of Auguſt 19. 1783, quotes the following paragraph from the Paris gazette of Auguſt 12th. "A letter from China makes mention of an event which took place laſt year in that empire, and the following are the heads of the report. On the 22d of May 1782, the ſea roſe prodigiouſly high along the coaſt of Fo-kien; the iſland of Formoſa (diſtant 30 leagues from the coaſt,) was laid, and remained for 8 hours under water, and the whole place buried, immenſe as it was, its inhabitants and buildings, under a heap of rubbiſh."

The London papers of 21ſt Auguſt, alſo quote from the Flanders mail, "that about the beginning of December laſt, new volcanos appeared with dreadful craters, upon the mountains which divide the iſle of Formoſa eaſt and weſt. Along with the exploſion of theſe volcanos was a hurricane, attended by a ſubterraneous motion of the iſle, which being moved from E. to W. and having its banks overflowed by the waves of the ſea, ſunk and diſappeared under a deluge of water, ſo that nothing but the tops of the mountains were ſeen. This convulſion laſted more than 8 hours with the ſame motions." Three principal towns and 2 little towns were entirely buried, and upwards of 40,000 inhabitants drowned. All the parts of the land which projected into the ſea were ſeparated and thrown into it; and ſeveral ſmall iſlands have diſappeared."

There is a diſparity in the dates of the above accounts, though they ſeem to relate to the ſame event. When confirmed, however, the circumſtances of the hurricane attending the irruption and ſubterraneous motion, may ſomewhat aid the conjecture, that inflammable, and other airs, generated or extricated from ſubſtances in the bowels of the earth, and ignited by electrical fire or otherwiſe, are among the cauſes of earthquakes, &c.

It is well known that inflammable, and mephitic air, and other elaſtic fluids, are frequently generated below ground, which is a fact notorious to miners, &c. Nay, vaſt quantities of air are produced in the bowels of the earth, and iſſue from ſundry mountains, ſuch as thoſe of Dalmatia mentioned by Abbe Fortis; the caverns in mount Ætna and Veſuvius, called *Ventaroli* by the natives, as obſerved by Sir William Hamilton; and the old crater of a volcano between Giardine and Meſſina obſerved by Dr Brydon; and of mephitic air, from the Grotto del cane, &c. &c.

* Lord Hailes' Annals.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE LIFE OF BISHOP ELPHINSTON.

AS long as religion and learning maintain conſideration and reſpect at Aberdeen or Glaſgow, thoſe cities will feel a juſt and laudable pride in recollecting the name and merits of Biſhop Elphinſton.

John Elphinſton, deſcended from a noble family in Germany, and Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Laird of Drumlanrig, were the parents of William Elphinſton, who was born at Glaſgow in 1431. He received his education in his native city. His firſt acquiſitions were in claſſical learning and theology. At the age of twenty-five he entered into the church, and became immediately miniſter of the pariſh of St Michael in Glaſgow. Conceiving an inclination to the ſtudy of the civil and canon law, he was adviſed, by a reſpectable relative, to go to the Univerſity of Paris, which had long been celebrated for the cultivation of that branch of literature. No churchman in that age, who was ambitious of riſing to great eccleſiaſtical preferments, or of obtaining conſequence in the ſtate, could expect to ſucceed without a competent knowledge of the inſtitutes of the civil and canon law. Although the "Regiam Majeſtatem," the firſt authentic body of Scottiſh laws, had great authority in the courts of that kingdom, from the reign of David II. in which they were compiled, the civil law determined a vaſt number of caſes in Elphinſton's time. Though ſtudied at preſent, inaſmuch as it comprizes the principles of natural equity, and is founded in good ſenſe, it has for ſome time been perhaps nowhere admitted without being conſiderably changed, or qualified; partly by a mixture of feudal laws, or with general or particular cuſtoms, and is at preſent, in moſt free ſtates, ſuperſeded by poſitive ſtatutes and ordinances, and only allowed an influence in ſome particular courts of juſtice. Before the Reformation, which was not eſtabliſhed till many years after the deceaſe of Elphinſton, that body of eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions forming the canon law, and which is derived from the apoſtles, the primitive fathers, the popes of Rome, and from general councils, continued deciſive in all matters relative to the church. The eccleſiaſtical laws of our own and other countries in Europe, are ſtill frequently grounded upon its maxims, refer often to its authority, and in particular caſes adopt its deciſions. If this digreſſion hath not been ſufficiently relative to our purpoſe, to need no apology, I ſhall but lengthen it by making one, and therefore I return immediately to my ſubject.

Mr Elphinſton had reſided four years upon his cure at Glaſgow, when he quitted it, in order to proſecute his ſcheme of ſtudy in the Univerſiy of Paris Such was the proficiency he made there, that, in the ſpace of three years, he was advanced to the Profeſſorſhip of civil and canon law at Paris; and afterwards at Orleans. He was reputed ſo profound at theſe, that the Parliament of Paris often conſulted him in caſes of intricacy.

Having ſpent nine years in France, and ſix of them in a conſpicuous and honourable ſituation, he was urged by his patron, the Biſhop of Glaſgow, to return to his native country and his relations.

The poſt of official* of Glaſgow was conferred upon him ſoon after his arrival in Scotland, and a valuable revenue was at that time annexed to it. James III. then upon the throne of that kingdom, being made acquainted with his prudence and ability in the diſcharge of that office, deſired to ſee him at Edinburgh. By the king's patronage he was ſoon promoted; being made official of St Andrew's, and one of the Lords of the privy council.

Some miſunderſtanding having ariſen between the King of Scotland and Louis XI. of France, Mr Elphinſton was ſent to Paris, in a joint commiſſion with the Earl of Buchan and the Biſhop of Dunkeld, to anſwer the matter of complaint brought forward on the part of the French. After ſome diſcuſſion the differences between the two courts were compoſed. The ſucceſs of this commiſſion was ſo much attributed to the wiſdom and eloquence of Elphinſton, that, immediately upon his return, he was advanced to the biſhoprick of Roſs; and in the ſame year tranſlated to the ſee of Aberdeen.

Richard III. having murdered his two nephews, whoſe protector he had been choſen, aſcended the throne of England in 1483. Reflecting on how ſlippery a foundation it ſtood in the blood of of his near relatives, and well verſed in the lore of worldly wiſdom, he naturally recurred to thoſe means, by which it might beſt be fixed and conſolidated. None appeared more plauſible than the alliance of a neighbouring monarch: he therefore propoſed to enter into negociation for that purpoſe with James III.

Although this King held the bloody ambition of Richard in the utmoſt deteſtation, yet when he conſidered, that his own throne frequently tottered amidſt the factions of a diſaffected nobility, and that the advantages of a treaty, wiſely conducted, would be at leaſt reciprocal, he conſented to form a commiſſion of diſtinguiſhed perſons, to meet one not leſs reſpectable on the part of Richard, at Nottingham. Among the moſt able of the Scottiſh Ambaſſadors was the Biſhop of Aberdeen. The communication of theſe miniſters continued for ſome time; many debates aroſe on the terms to be ſtipulated; but at length, by the ſkill and addreſs of our prelate, an alliance between the two nations was concluded for three years, on the 29th of September 1484.

To give more ſtrength and conſiſtency to this political friendſhip, Richard ſoon after propoſed a connection of marriage betwixt his niece, Ann de la Pole, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, and the Duke of Rotheſay, heir apparent to the crown of Scotland. King James, without difficulty, acceded to this offer, and the Biſhop of Aberdeen returned to Nottingham, with the other Lords appointed in that commiſſion; where all preliminaries being ſettled, and the requiſite inſtruments ſigned, this young lady was ſtiled Princeſs of Rotheſay; but the field of Boſworth, in 1485, terminated the career of Richard III. and the marriage was never conſummated. Shortly after this, our able prelate, according to ſome accounts, ſucceeded the Earl of Argyle in the Chancellorſhip of the kingdom. Biſhop Leſlie ſays, his poſt in the civil department, was that of Lord Privy Seal. Having no documents at command, to determine this point, I muſt leave it as I found it; but not without venturing a conjecture, that he might perhaps, in ſucceſſion, have filled both theſe important offices. Be that as it may, the King repoſed the greateſt confidence in his integrity and abilities, and in purſuance of his counſel, at the expiration of the treaty of alliance with England, aſſembled his parliament in 1487. Itinerary judges were now conſtituted to make the circuit of the whole realm, to reſtrain oppreſſors, and to execute juſtice on malefactors. State criminals under accuſation were no longer allowed, when cited to appear on their defence, to come ſurrounded by numerous bands of friends and dependents. Six proctors at moſt were to attend them, and if their guilt were proved, they were not, as formerly, to be ſcreened by violence from the juriſdiction of the law.

The Biſhop, conformably to the ideas of

* The Biſhop's deputy, or Vicar General of his dioceſe.

of piety which prevailed in thoſe times, and partly indeed to his epiſcopal character, warmly recommended to the King the reparation of chapels, and of edifices conſecrated to monaſtic devotion, and even the foundation of certain new ones. The chapel royal in the caſtle of Stirling, was founded in conſequence of this advice.

The priory of Coldingham at that period became vacant, and being at the King's diſpoſal, he annexed its revenues to his new chapel, and procured a law in parliament, to prevent any of his ſubjects from diſuniting theſe benefices.

The family of the Humes complained of the King's proceeding as an infringement of their privilege, and indeed as an alienation of their property; inaſmuch as the priory of Coldingham had ever, by their former ſovereigns, been conferred upon a Hume, and the tythes and pecuniary emoluments belonging to it were paid out of the eſtates of that family. James, diſinclined to make any conceſſion, perſiſted in maintaining his arrangement. The Humes, enraged at his pertinacity, applied to their friends and neighbours, the Hepburns, through Lord Hales, their chief and repreſentative, deſiring aſſiſtance to aſſert their claim. This was granted, on condition that no perſon except a Hume or a Hepburn ſhould for the future be advanced to the priory of Coldingham.

Small cauſes, as we frequently ſee, may operate to a wide extent. The combination entered into by theſe two families, bent upon reſiſtance to the King's will in the affair in queſtion, as they were known to be numerous, powerful, and active, proved the centre of attraction to all the mal-contents and diſaffected perſons in the kingdom. This buſineſs of the priory furniſhing an oſtenſible pretext to all parties, opportunity ſoon offered, or was ſought for, and the parties roſe in rebellion againſt their ſovereign. The Biſhop of Aberdeen, upon this occaſion, exerted all his powers and influence to bring back the rebels to their duty. But finding, after all his efforts, that he had been vainly preaching loyalty and Chriſtian peace to people reſolved not to hear, and believing affairs of war to be neither within his competence, nor becoming his profeſſion, he quitted the ſcene of political buſineſs, and retired to his dioceſe.

During this receſs from the tumult of violence and rebellion, he compiled his book of canons, adapted, from thoſe of the primitive church, to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate of Scotland. He reformed ſuch abuſes as had crept in amongſt his clergy, and attended, with the moſt exemplary vigilance, to every part of his paſtoral province.

Whilſt he was abſorbed in theſe employments, intelligence was ſuddenly brought him, that the King his maſter had fallen in the field of battle, courageouſly defending himſelf, and the rights of his crown, againſt the Lords of the inſurrection, a title given to the chiefs who had united in that rebellion.

A parliament being ſummoned to meet at Edinburgh in 1488, the Biſhop of Aberdeen was obliged to attend it, in order to aſſiſt at the coronation of the young prince, who had not then completed the ſixteenth year of his age. When that buſineſs was finiſhed, the Lords of the inſurrection began to ſuſpect, that many of their proceedings might not be entirely conformable to our prelate's principles, or ſuch as the integrity of his character would permit him to approve. They, therefore, to avoid the ſcrutiny of ſuch eyes, contrived an honourable pretext for his removal, and appointed him ambaſſador to the Emperor Maximilian, on a propoſition of marriage betwixt their young King and Margaret the Emperor's daughter.

However acceptable this matrimonial alliance might have been to the Court of Vienna, it was fruſtrated by the prior engagement of the Lady to the Prince of Spain.

The Biſhop, deſirous to compenſate for his failure, involuntary as it was, in the object of his German embaſſy, took the opportunity of his return through Holland to ſettle ſeveral points of difference, which had created animoſity between Scotland and the United Provinces; and, in the name of his young ſo-

vereign, happily concluded a treaty. Thus having rendered a ſignal and unexpected ſervice to his country, he returned home with honour and eclat.

That agitation of mind naturally attendant on public buſineſs, now ſoon ſubſiding, our Prelate began again to feel a ſtrong attraction towards the calm retreat of his dioceſe, whilſt his thoughts ſeemed wholly engaged on promoting the intereſts of religion and learning.

About the year 1494, he made appliſion to the Pope, Alexander VI. to obtain his bull for founding an Univerſity at Aberdeen; which being granted, he built the King's College in the old town of that city in 1500. It was ſo called, becauſe James IV. took it under his particular patronage. It was endowed with great privileges, ſaid to be much in the ſpirit of thoſe granted to the Univerſities of Paris and Bononia. A Doctor in theology was conſtituted Principal of the College; Doctors of the canon law, civil juriſprudence, and of medicine, were appointed next in order, for the cultivation of thoſe ſciences; a Profeſſor of humanity to inſtruct the ſtudents in grammar and language, and a Sub-principal to inſtitute them in philoſophy. The plan of endowment made proviſion, moreover, for twenty-ſeven ſtudents, a chantor, organiſt, and ſacriſtan.

The city of Aberdeen was indebted to the munificence of Biſhop Elphinſton for another great public work; the bridge acroſs the river Dee, which gives name to the town.

That part of his time which remained unconſecrated to devotion, to acts of charity, public and private, and to the buſineſs of his dioceſe, was ſpent in ſtudy. He wrote a book on the lives of the ſaints, for the uſe of his clergy, recommending ſome portion of it to their peruſal on each of the feſtivals of the church. This work is ſuppoſed to be entirely loſt; a circumſtance perhaps not much to be lamented at this time of day. There ſeems little reaſon for encouraging men to become ſaints by profeſſion. As no man can be abſolutely perfect, any preſence, or even attempt, to appear ſo, is ſure to be ſo narrowly watched, that without better fortune than ought reaſonably to be expected, it is likely that diſcoveries may, in ſome unguarded moment, be made to the ſaint's diſadvantage: and ſuch is the malice of the world upon theſe occaſions, that the ſlighteſt peccadillo in a character of this ſort never fails to be magnified infinitely beyond its real dimenſions.

The principal literary undertaking of Biſhop Elphinſton, was the Hiſtory of Scotland, from its remoteſt antiquity to his own time. This is ſtill to be found among General Fairfax's manuſcripts in the Bodleian Library. It conſiſts of eleven books. The hiſtorian follows pretty cloſely the footſteps of Fordoun, as far as that author has gone; but afterwards enters much more into detail, and writes with greater preciſion than any of Fordoun's continuators. The Biſhop's Hiſtory ends with the reign of James II. an accompliſhed prince, who unfortunately loſt his life at the ſiege of Roxburgh, by the ſplinter of a cannon, in 1460, in the thirtieth year of his age.

Our Prelate continued his labour of learning and piety to a very advanced age, and was ſtill proceeding with ſome vigour in the good purpoſes of his heart, when his ſpirits received a violent ſhock from the death of James IV. at the battle of Flodden. In conſequence of this event, a parliament was immediately aſſembled at Stirling: the nation fell into the moſt unſettled ſtate, and nothing could be more embroiled than all its affairs. The Queen was left with two ſons; the elder only in the ſecond year of his age. Many of the beſt and wiſeſt men among the noble and the great, had fallen with their King on that fatal day. Thoſe of the higheſt pretenſions left behind, were moſt of them young, and without experience. Our venerable Prelate, ſeeing the diſtreſſed condition of his country, quitted his peaceful retirement, with the reſolution of contributing his beſt efforts to reſtore its proſperity. But his ſovereign's death, an event which he was unprepared to expect, with the calamitous effects immediately ariſing from it, had overwhelmed him with ſurprize and grief beyond the recovery of his

powers: